The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7172.—VOL. XLIII. TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1861. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th ultimo, at South Grafton, Mrs. Alfred Dexter, of a son.

On the 20th May, at Dovedale, Clarence River, Mrs. R. A. Dempster, of a daughter.

On the 25th ultimo, at Eannonyharenyhu, Wagga Wagga, Mrs. Henry Wallace, of a daughter.

On the 28th May, at her residence, Parramatta-street, the wife of Mr. Charles Britcher, of a son.

On Thursday, May 30, at the Church of England School-house, Ryde, Mrs. William Fowles, of a son, still-born.

On the 30th May, at No. 12, Church-hill, Mrs. William Lang, of a son, still-born.

On the 31st of May, at her residence, Crown-street, Wollongong, Mrs. Alexander Dare, junior, of a daughter.

On 31st ultimo, at Balmain West, Mrs. R. E. A. Wilkinson, of a son.

On Saturday, 1st June, at Sydney, New South Wales, the wife of Mr. William Henry Harvie, of a son. Algoa Bay papers, South Africa, please copy.

On the 2nd instant, at 94, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. J. J. M'Donald, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 11th April, at Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, of fever, Maria Mary, the wife of H. R. Scarrell.

On the 1st instant, at Parramatta, Jane Neil, only child of the late Mr. John Neil, and grand-daughter of the late Mr. James Watsford, aged 12 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship
JEDDO,
W. SOAMES, commander, will be despatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SATURDAY, the 22nd JUNE, 1861, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

For particulars, regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 22nd May, 1861.

FOR THE WANGAPEKA GOLD-DIGGINGS.—STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The Intercolonial Royal Mail Company's magnificent steamship VICTORY, 1600 tons, J. TOOGOOD, commander (now loading), will be despatched on the 16th June, for NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO.

One of the Company's Interprovincial Steamers will meet the VICTORY at Nelson, taking on passengers and cargo for Taranaki and Manukau.

Return tickets are issued at reduced rates, entitling the holders to remain a month in New Zealand.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
Grafton Wharf.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER DAILY. — The PHANTOM leaves

Circular Quay.	Woolloomooloo,	Manly
10·15 and 2·15.	10·30 and 2·30.	11·30 and 4·30.

Fares, 1s. S. H. WILSON, agent.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

The PATERSON, for CLARENCE TOWN direct TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, at 7 o'clock.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS TO MELBOURNE, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY — CITY OF SYDNEY, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON at 3.

There will be no steamer to Melbourne on Saturday next.
EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—CITY OF SYDNEY, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), 3 p.m.
HUNTER RIVER.—ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, at 11.
CLARENCETOWN direct—COLLAROY, THURSDAY, 13th June, 7 a.m.
BRISBANE direct.—TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 6.
MARYBOROUGH, calling at Newcastle.—WARATAH, WEDNESDAY, 12th June, at 10 p.m.
GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—EAGLE, THURSDAY, 13th June, 6 p.m.
FROM BRISBANE TO IPSWICH.—The IPSWICH daily.
MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 11th and 25th June.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sussex-street.

BRISBANE STEAMERS.—The following arrangements have been made for the Brisbane steamers during the month of June:—
LEAVE SYDNEY,
YARRA YARRA, MONDAY, 3rd June, 6 p.m.
TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, 6th June, 6 p.m.
YARRA YARRA, THURSDAY, 13th June, 6 p.m.
TELEGRAPH, MONDAY, 17th June, 6 p.m.
YARRA YARRA, MONDAY, 24th June, 6 p.m.
TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, 27th June, 6 p.m.
LEAVE BRISBANE.
YARRA YARRA, SATURDAY, 8th June
TELEGRAPH, TUESDAY, 11th June.
YARRA YARRA, TUESDAY, 18th June.
TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, 22nd June.
YARRA YARRA, SATURDAY, 29th June.
TELEGRAPH, TUESDAY, 2nd July.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co., 31st May.

C. R. R. S. N. CO.—The URARA, for CLARENCE RIVER, TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 10 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, secretary.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN.
THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
CLYDE RIVER, on THURSDAY, at 11 a.m.
PORT MACQUARIE, on FRIDAY at 10 a.m.
MORUYA, on MONDAY next, at 11 a.m.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN THIS DAY at 8 a.m., and on FRIDAY MORNING, at the same hour.

FOR SHOALHAVEN.—The CONCORD. For freight apply at BLAXLAND'S Wharf, foot of Erskine-street.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER, going up to the PELICAN TREE: should sufficient inducement offer, the schooner JANET DIXON, Pacific Wharf.
WM. WRIGHT, Druitt-street.

ONLY VESSEL for MELBOURNE.—The brig CITY OF SYDNEY, Captain LEDDRA, will sail this day
For light freight (few tons only) and passage, apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO.

FOR BRISBANE.—The DUKE OF WELLINGTON, now loading at the Grafton Wharf. THOMAS STEWART, agent.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—The VOLUNTEER, loading at the Baltic Wharf. MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—To sail on WEDNESDAY.—The regular trader JOHN ORMEROD, T. J. SELVIER, master, having the principal portion of her cargo on board, has room for a few tons of goods.

For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, at the Circular Quay; to MOLISON and BLACK, or HOSWORTH and Co., Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader KATE, P. JONES, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be despatched eight days after arrival.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR WELLINGTON DIRECT.—The fine brig MARIA, BAIN, master. Now fast loading at R. Russell's Wharf, and will be dispatched in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FIRST SHIP FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The splendid barque OREGON, W. WILSON, commander, will leave Newcastle for San Francisco, on the 7th JUNE; has excellent accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers at moderate rates.

For terms, apply to Messrs. GEORGE R. DIBBS and CO., Newcastle; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.—The barque MIDAS, 1000 tons, FRANCIS JAMES ALDRED, commander. This fine vessel will leave Newcastle on the 12th June. She has been commodiously fitted up in Melbourne, and has very roomy and well ventilated between decks.

The provisions are of the very best quality, and on a liberal scale, and as there are only a few berths vacant, intending passengers will do well to avail themselves of this favourable opportunity without delay

Fares including passage to Newcastle.—Cabin, £35; Intermediate, £20; Steerage, £16.

Apply to Messrs. SAWKINS and HAYS, Exchange; ALEXANDER W. HILL, Freemasons' Hotel, York-street; or G. TULLY and CO., Newcastle.

TO FERRY STEAMBOAT PROPRIETORS.—Wanted, a STEAMER, to ply on the ferry between the Circular Quay and Milsom's Point, North Shore; a 6d. ferry; patronage guaranteed. Address TESTA, HERALD Office.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONLY VESSEL FOR HONGKONG.—To sail on 10th June.—The celebrated A1 clipper ship CYCLONE, JOSEPH HOSSACK, commander, will be despatched as above.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Church-hill; or to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS FROM MELBOURNE TO LONDON.—To sail on the 13th JUNE, the favourite passenger ship ORWELL, 1400 tons, — QUIN, commander; has very superior accommodation for ALL classes of passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.

RATES.
First cabin, according to agreement.
Second ditto, £35 to £40., including steward's attendance.
Third ditto, £23 5s.
Steerage (open berths), £19 5s.
Including passage to Melbourne.
J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON direct.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper-ship DAMASCUS, 904 tons register, R. MURRAY, commander, has still two cabins disengaged, and, having nearly the whole of her cargo ready for shipment, will sail not later than the 30th June. Has room for a few intermediate passengers, for which early application is necessary. Carries an experienced surgeon.

Apply to Captain MURRAY, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The passenger ship NILE, A1 13 years, belonging to Messrs. Dunbar and Sons, has superior accommodation for cabin and intermediate passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. Having a large portion of her cargo engaged, and now going on board, will have quick despatch.

Apply to Captain VARLEY, on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—For Passengers only.—The splendid A1 13 years ship, ARBAR, 733 tons register, A. HUTTON, commander, will sail in a few days. Has two cabins still disengaged, and early application is necessary to secure them.

Apply to Captain HUTTON, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—The fine first-class British-built ship CONSTANTINE, T. M. WRANGLES, Esq., commander, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, and having three-fourths engaged will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.; or MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

BARQUE ALSTER, from HAMBURG, CAPE TOWN, and ADELAIDE.—This vessel will discharge at the Circular Quay, and CONSIGNEES are requested to pass ENTRIES without delay. Any goods for which entries are not passed, when ready to be discharged, will be entered, landed, and stored, at consignee's risk and expense. Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned. RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the fine Hanoverian brig AMASIS, Captain KIEVIET. Apply on board, Market Wharf; or to LINCKER and CO., 166, Lower George-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The superior fast sailing American ship COMORO, J. S. C. MACIEL, Master, carrying about 700 to 800 tons freight, and in thorough order for any voyage, having been newly coppered in Sydney.

Apply to Captain MACIEL, at the United States Consulate, Macquarie-place; or to ROBERT D. MERRILL, agent.

VESSELS wanted to carry COALS from Newcastle to Adelaide. ROBERT KING, Circular Quay.

VESSEL WANTED, of 1000 tons register, to load at either Newcastle or Sydney for Hobson's Bay, and load again there for Hongkong. SAWKINS and HAYS, Exchange.

CHARTER.—Wanted VESSELS, for the conveyance of Coals to Launceston and Hobson's Bay. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

YACHT IVY GREEN.—For SALE, this well-known pleasure yacht, copper-fastened throughout, measuring 26 feet overall, with 7 feet 6 inch beam, with suit of sails (nearly new), spars, ballast, &c., &c., in first-rate order. Also, a strongly built SAILING BOAT, 18 feet 6 inches in length, with 6 feet 6 inch beam, with two suits of sails, &c. Also, a small half-decked SAILING BOAT, with spars, suit of sails, ballast, &c., &c. The above are now lying at Ireland's Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay. For particulars apply to J. G. HORSEY, 16, Wentworth-place, Elizabeth-street.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—A Branch of this Bank is now opened in PARRAMATTA, for the transaction of general banking business.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—Trinity Term.—The University Lectures will commence on MONDAY, the 10th instant.

The Reader in General Jurisprudence will commence his course of Lectures this term.
HUGH KENNEDY, Registrar.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND Sunday School Institute.—A LECTURE, THIS EVENING, the 4th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, in the Church Society's Rooms, by the Rev. A. Stephen, on "The Primitive Christians."
A. H. STEPHEN, GEORGE MORETON, } Secretaries.

AUSTRALIAN CLUB.—A General MEETING of the members of this Club will be held on THURSDAY next, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing a trustee, and also for considering the propriety of altering rules 3, 20, and 24. By order,
THOMAS CHARLES BENTLEY, secretary.

UNION CLUB.—An Adjourned Special General MEETING of the Members of the Union Club will be held on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., for considering the propriety of altering Rules 6 and 16, and for the election of a President, a Trustee, and one Member of Committee.
By order of the Committee,
M. D. WOODHOUSE, secretary.

ALBERT CRICKET CLUB.—A Device, painted expressly for the Club, for SALE. 58, Hunter-street.

COMMERCIAL CRICKET CLUB.—The Members of this Club are requested to attend a MEETING, to be held at the Cornstalk Inn, King-street, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. THOS. J. JONES, secretary.

ZINGARI C. C.—The usual Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. R. MACNISH, hon. sec.

LODGE OF AUSTRALIA, 548.—The Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING. A. COHEN, sec.

TO MARKET GARDENERS.—A MEETING of the Market Gardeners will be held at the Gardeners' Arms, York-street, Mr. Beattie's, at 3 o'clock p.m. THIS DAY, the 4th June, to take into consideration the want of market accommodation and other business. It is earnestly requested that all parties interested should attend. Remember, TUESDAY, June 4th, 3 p.m.

OPENING of YURONG-STREET to the SOUTH HEAD ROAD.—All persons interested in the above are requested to attend a PUBLIC MEETING, to be held at the Robin Hood Inn, South Head Road, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. The aldermen of the ward are respectfully invited. J. B. VERDAN.

BULGA ROAD.—A public MEETING will be held, at the Royal Hotel, THIS DAY, the 4th June, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of considering the most expedient course to adopt with a view to obtaining the necessary funds for repairing the road over the Bulga, on which nine-tenths of the fat stock pass to this market. All parties interested are invited to attend.
(Signed) JOSEPH PEARCE.
JAMES WHITE.
THOMAS DAWSON.
E. J. BLAXLAND.

NEW SOUTH WALES INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—A SALE of the right to receive advances up on Shares will take place at the Society's Office, 309, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 21st June, at half-past three p.m.

By order of the Board of Directors. J. R. TREEVE, secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that, in accordance with rule 6, section 10, a DISTRIBUTION by ballot of unpurchased SHARES will take place at the Society's Office, 309, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 21st June, at half-past three p.m.

By order of the Board of Directors. J. R. TREEVE, secretary.

MINNAVILLE SCHOOL, 63, Old South Head Road. Misses MACLEAN and CONNOR receive a limited number of Boarders and Day Pupils at their Establishment, near Lyons-terrace, Hyde Park, and beg to intimate that there will be no Mid-winter recess this year. Prospectuses, with full particulars, on application, and references kindly permitted to the following:—The Very Rev. the Dean of Sydney, Rev. Dr. Mackay, Rev. William Cuthbertson; Rev. J. Kinross, Kiama; Captain L. Maclean, North Shore; F. O'Brien, Esq., Bondi; L. Waugh, Esq., Waughop; J. Richardson, Esq., M.L.A.; Dr. Meon, Flitt-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF Mr. JAMES NEWMAN, from Crayford, Kent, will leave his address, under cover to G. T., at the HERALD Office, Sydney, he will oblige George Abbott Taylor.

GEORGE NEWTON.—If you will call at the Infirmary you will see E. O.

JOSEPH THOMAS WILLIAMS, who left London in the ship Australis, is requested to communicate with his brother Samuel George Williams. Address 234, Lower George-street.

MR. VICKERY, please send ADDRESS, under cover, to J. M., HERALD Office.

MONS. E. MONOD is requested to CALL at 264, Pitt-street. The party will not wait till FRIDAY.

MR. H. S. CHAUNCEY, Surveyor, Elizabeth-street, call on H. JONES, tailor, 4, Hunter-street.

PEREGRINE BARNWELL is most earnestly and affectionately entreated to write to his family, who will furnish means for his return to England. He will also hear of something to his advantage. Anyone who can give information whether he is alive or dead, or where he can now be found, will confer an inestimable kindness by writing to Rev. J. BARNWELL, Holford Rectory, Bridgewater, England.

TYACK.—Wanted, to know the ADDRESS of Mr. R. T. TYACK, who took passage from New Zealand to Sydney in November, 1859. Any information of the above will be thankfully received by J. WATKINSON, Balmain.

NOTIFICATION.—The Officers of the Sydney Battalion desire to express their thanks to Captain Broomfield and Mr. and Mrs. Brodrizc for their very handsome entertainment of the Volunteers on the occasion of the Presentation of Colours to the Pyrmont Company.
Volunteer Office, Sydney, June 3rd.

NO. 2 COMPANY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—A MEETING of the members of this Company will be held at eight o'clock on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 5th instant, at the Volunteer Office, Hyde Park, on important business. By order,
A. NISBET, hon. sec.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES, No. 5 COMPANY.—As it is essential that all members should attend the course of Musketry Instruction drill during the current month, the company drills prescribed by the by-laws will not take place during the month, unless where specially called by advertisement. A. G. M'LEAN, Captain.

VOLUNTEER MOUNTED RIFLES.—The undersigned begs to inform all those gentlemen who are in earnest, and who wish to obtain a firm, graceful, military seat, that his PRIVATE RIDING SCHOOL, in Pitt-street, is at their disposal, free of all charge, twice a week, viz., on WEDNESDAYS, at 7 a.m., and on SATURDAYS, at 4 p.m. G. E. LAUDER, riding master.

SOUTH SYDNEY COMPANY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—In compliance with a requisition, signed by a large number of members of the Company, I hereby convene a Special General MEETING, to be held at Christchurch Schoolroom, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at half-past 7 o'clock. JOHN DAWSON, Captain. 3rd June.

SOUTH SYDNEY COMPANY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Members of this Company are particularly requested to be regular in attendance at Drill every Morning during the week. A General MUSTER of the Company is also requested THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7·45 o'clock, at the Railway Station, and, in any event, on THURSDAY MORNING next, on Cleveland Paddock, at 6·30. JOHN DAWSON, Captain.

NEWTOWN COMPANY VOUNTEER RIFLES—Notice.—All orders connected with the above company will be posted at the Newtown railway station.

A squad drill is in course of formation. New members are requested to attend.
CHARLES W. EASTWOOD, Captain.

PARRAMATTA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—There will be a MEETING of the Members of this Corps at the Long Room, near the Red Cow, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, June 5th instant, for the purpose of passing certain by-laws.
WALTER BROWN, Captain.

CAMPBELLTOWN VOLUNTEERS.—A MEETING will be held in the Court-house, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 5th June, for the purpose of making final arrangements for the formation of the Corps.
GEORGE R. EVANS, secretary.

MR. CANE'S School, Stanley-street.—Mr. ALFRED CANE begs to announce that J. C. NEILD, Esq., M.L.A., has kindly consented to deliver a LECTURE on "The Maori, the Government, and the Settler," on WEDNESDAY EVENING next. The Worshipful the Mayor will preside. Admission by ticket to be obtained at the School-room.

"BUNYAN, THE IMMORTAL DREAMER."—Being urgently requested, the Rev. J. READ (a newly arrived missionary) has consented to deliver his lecture on the above subject, at the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Kent-street, on TUESDAY (THIS) EVENING. The chair to be taken at half-past 7 o'clock. Admission free. A collection at the close.

NEW AUSTRALASIAN FREEMASONS' HALL, Clarence and York streets, is now open for engagement, being the best adapted public building in the city for assemblies, concerts, or public meetings. For particulars apply to JOHN A. MATHEWS, secretary, 55, New Pitt-street.

THE GOVERNMENT BALL.—The undersigned begs to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Woolloomooloo and its vicinity that they can be waited upon at their own residences, at the shortest notice, having engaged a first-class hairdresser from London. J. MOORE, hairdresser and perfumer, 73, William-street.

PIGEON MATCH AT ORMEAU VIEW, to come off on SATURDAY, 15th June.—Notice.—Gentlemen having entered their names for the match as above, can avail themselves, on SATURDAY, the 8th, to try the two Prize Guns, viz., Colt's and Egg's, as Old Joe would not wish a defect. For particulars apply to GEORGE WHITFIELD, gunmaker, Cannon House, King-street (Established 1834).

RANDWICK BUTTS.—To be SHOT FOR, on SATURDAY next, a Whitworth Patent RIFLE, made by Westley Richards—3 shots each, at 300, 400, and 500 yards. To be seen at MR. C. ROBERTS', corner of George and Market streets.

LESSONS in MILITARY, RIDING, and FIELD RIDING.—Ladies, gentlemen, and children taught a firm and graceful seat. Horses properly broken. Private riding school. G. E. LAUDER, riding master (late 8th Hussars), 21, O'Connell-street.

PHRENOLOGY.—MR. HAMILTON'S Consulting Rooms, 328, George-street, few doors from Hunter-st.

PEOPLE'S VOCAL MUSIC ASSOCIATION.—The members and subscribers are informed that, in consequence of the schoolroom being engaged this evening, the Annual General MEETING will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, 6th instant.

EUROPEAN HOTEL (late Wyatt's), Castlereagh-street, opposite the Prince of Wales Theatre.—F. A. MULLER informs his friends and the public that, in addition to the first-rate accommodation already provided, he has opened a splendid SALOON for meetings, balls, clubs, wedding parties, &c. Good stabling.

HAMBURG HOTEL, King-street, Dining and Luncheon Rooms.—Bill of Fare—Soups, fish, hot joints, cold joints, made dishes, pastry, poultry, turkeys, fowls, geese, &c. every day. Luncheon from 11 to 4. Bill of fare changed every day.

FREDERICK HAMMON (from Messrs. James Hammon and Son, London), Practical Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweller, and Silversmith, 81, King-street, Sydney, begs to inform the inhabitants that he has for SALE a general assortment of the best London-made gold and silver lever watches and clocks, Geneva watches, jewellery, &c., at the lowest possible price for a really good article. Watches, clocks, jewellery, and plate properly repaired; marine chronometers cleaned and rated. Merchants and shippers supplied direct from the London manufacturers.

THOMAS PALMER, having REMOVED to the premises lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Lusty, 820, George-street, Wilshire-place, Brickfield-hill, whose extensive business and well-known stock of toys, fancy goods, stationery, &c., he has purchased and shall continue to sell both wholesale and retail, in conjunction with the wholesale jewellery and cutlery business which he has hitherto carried on at No. 7, Bridge-street, solicits a continuance of the kind patronage so long afforded both to Mr. Lusty and himself.

PORT PHILLIP CLUB HOTEL, Collins-street West.—The proprietor of the above establishment begs to inform his customers and the public generally, that his hotel is now completed, and ready for occupation. And, in doing so, takes this opportunity of assuring his supporters that everything has been done to make this hotel the most complete in Australia.

Squatters will find that, from the increased accommodation of the new building, their comfort can be more completely secured; and the proprietor assures them that it will always be his study, as hitherto, to make them as much at home as possible.

Hot and cold baths.

Private rooms for dinner parties, &c.

E. SCOTT, proprietor, late of the Post Phillip Club Hotel, Flinders-street, Melbourne.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.—EXCURSION TICKETS are issued on SATURDAYS, and to every station available until MONDAY EVENING, at a single fare for the double journey.
JOHN RAE.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch. Sydney, 3rd June, 1861.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Closing nights in Sydney of SIR WILLIAM and LADY DON.
THIS EVENING, Tuesday, 4th June.
Benefit of Mr. W. HINCHEY,
under the patronage of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, M. U.

The performance will commence at half-past 7 with the musical drama,
THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.
Miss King, the Little Wonder, will dance the Highland Fling.
Mr. Burford will deliver an address.
The Misses Griffiths in a favourite Pas de Deux.
And conclude with
LITTLE JACK HORNER.

Holders of pit tickets issued will be admitted at the private pit door in the upper box entrance.

On FRIDAY, a special Juvenile night. All children under fourteen, half-price.

In preparation, a grand historical French drama of intense interest.

IMPORTANT NOTICE is hereby given to all Mammas, Papas, and Guardians, that on FRIDAY EVENING next there will be a Special Juvenile Night at the Theatre, when LITTLE JACK HORNER, The TWO BRIGANDS, with PARENTS AND GUARDIANS, will be performed, by Sir William and Lady DON; and all children under fourteen, accompanied by a guardian, will be admitted at half-price to any part of the house on Friday.

NOTICE.—TO THE HEADS OF SCHOOLS.—On FRIDAY evening next there will be a SPECIAL JUVENILE NIGHT at the Theatre, when that very successful, instructive, and amusing piece "LITTLE JACK HORNER" will be performed, together with "THE TWO BUZZARDS," with "PARENTS AND GUARDIANS;" and all children under 14 will be admitted at half-price, accompanied by a guardian. The performance will be over by eleven o'clock. Recollect, FRIDAY night.

PROFESSOR PARKER'S GRAND ASSAUT D'ARMES, School of Arts, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 5th, under the immediate patronage of his Excellency Sir John Young, Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales. Doors open at half-past 7. To commence at 8 o'clock. Front seats, 4s.; back seats, 2s.

GENTLEMEN who are to take part in the ASSAUT D'ARMES, at the School of Arts, TO-MORROW EVENING, are requested to meet THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for practice, at Professor Parker's Rooms.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership hitherto subsisting between us, the undersigned, under the style and firm of BUYERS and LEARMONTH is This Day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.
Dated this first day of June, A.D. 1861.
(Signed) WILLIAM BUYERS.
(Signed) ALEX. LEARMONTH.
Witness—ALEXANDER DICK,
Solicitor, Sydney.

WITH reference to the above announcement, the undersigned begs to notify to his friends and customers that he will continue to carry on business as heretofore, under the style of BUYERS and CO., at No. 8, Charlotte-place. WILLIAM BUYERS.
Sydney, June 1st, 1861.

TO STOCK BREEDERS IN THE COLONY.—MR. WILLIAN GUERRIER, of the London Metropolitan Cattle Market, of great experience in the selection of cattle and sheep, will be happy to purchase on commission the best description for the improvement of Colonial Stocks, being well acquainted with all the principal breeders in England. Address 63, West Smithfield.

N.B.—The best attention will be paid to all commissions entrusted to his care. Reference in Melbourne to G. Cowie, Esq., Union Bank of Australia.

PUBLIC NOTICE. PUBLIC NOTICE.—All Persons indebted to the Estate of the late J. H. GRINSELL, of Richmond, storekeeper, are requested to settle their accounts without delay, at the Stores. All Claims against the Estate to be sent in, and addressed to the Executors of J. H. Grinsell, Richmond.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!—Volunteer Livery and Bait Stables, Pitt-street, nearly opposite Victoria Theatre.—Messrs. REDGATE, BROTHERS, beg most respectfully to inform the gentry of Sydney and its environs, settlers from the country, &c., that they have opened the above commodious premises,—hoping by strict integrity and application to business to receive that share of patronage which it will be their constant endeavour to merit.

N.B.—Dogcarts, gigs, saddle horses always on hire; hay and corn at moderate charges.

NOTICE.—In the ESTATE of the late EDWARD HEAVEY, of Penrith.—All persons having CLAIMS against this estate are requested to forward the same to the undersigned; and all persons indebted to the above estate will oblige by paying the same forthwith.
PETER WINCH,
CHARLES COTTRELL, } Executors.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—I hereby give notice that I will not be answerable for any debts which my wife KATHERINE MONAGHAN may contract. June 3. JAMES H. MONAGHAN, 500, George-street.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Any person harbouring MARY ANN MURPHY after this date will be prosecuted. She left her parents without their knowledge; is about ten years old, wore pink frock, black visite, and white bonnet. Any information will be thankfully received by Mr. SIMPSON, Lady of the Lake, Bay-street, Glebe.

CHEQUE LOST.—Parties are cautioned against negotiating a Cheque drawn by us on the Bank of Australasia, dated 4th June, payable to No. 340, for £110 16s 4d., the same having been lost. Payment is stopped at the Bank. THOMAS COOK and CO., Wynyard-square.

GREY HORSE STOLEN.—Stolen, from my residence, on SUNDAY last, a GREY HORSE, black points. Any one detaining him after this notice will be given in charge to a constable. JOHN CAMPBELL, 382, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

STOLEN or STRAYED from Church-hill, a White GOAT, with one crooked horn cut. Any person returning the same to THOMAS LLOYD, A. S. N. Company's Wharf, will be liberally rewarded.

LOST, a top of a BRACE. Any one returning it to Mr. VEITCH, HERALD Office, will be rewarded.

LOST, on Sunday morning, a MANILA POODLE (female). Any one bringing her back to A. KIRSCHBAUM, chemist, 124, King-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, on Sunday, Almond Hen Tumbler PIGEON, 10s. Reward if returned to 16, William-street.

LOST, a CHEQUE for £6, drawn by J. Fowles in favour of Joseph Sly. Payment has been stopped.

LOST, on WEDNESDAY, a large Black DOG, "Hector." G. and J. HAMILTON, Hunter-st.

FOUND, by a Boy, a BROOCH set with Pearls. Address Rev. R. AMOS, Ryde, Kissing Point.

FOUND, a BOAT, with the name on it. The owner can have it by paying expenses. Apply A. BROOKS, Erskine-street, waterman.

£5 REWARD.—LOST or STOLEN, on the 20th of May instant, one Dark Chesnut HORSE, black mane and tail, and blind of both eyes, Roman nose, and branded on the near shoulder S, on the near thigh S, also on the off side S. The above reward will be paid on recovery of the horse and conviction of the thief, if stolen; if strayed, £2 will be given on delivery of the horse to Mr. MARKWELL, innkeeper, Hartley; or, to the undersigned, at Emu Plains. JESSE UPTON.

FIRE at RAPHAEL'S-BUILDINGS.—TENDERS are invited by the Sydney Insurance Company for repairing the damage done by fire to a dwelling-house in Prince-street, Sydney.

A specification of the works and other particulars may be had by applying at the office of Mr. JAMES HUME, architect, 137, Elizabeth-street. Tenders sent in on or before SATURDAY, the 8th instant.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, architect, 400, George-street, Sydney, or on application to W. HOWARTH, Esq., Mudgee, to whom all tenders must be addressed, on or before the 14th instant.

Mason and bricklayers' work may be tendered for separate from other trades.

TENDERS will be received for the building of a long ROOM at Campbelltown, up to the 14th instant, no eligible tender having been received. Plan and specification, and other information, can be obtained at the office of Mr. WILLIAM MUNRO, architect, St. Mary's, Sydney; or from Mr. DARCY, Campbelltown.

TO PLUMBERS.—Wanted, TENDERS for the Plumber work of TWO HOUSES in Ocean-street. Specifications to be seen at 283, Elizabeth-street.

TO PLASTERERS.—Wanted, TENDERS for plastering TWO HOUSES in Ocean-street. Specifications to be seen at 283, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—TENDERS are required for the ERECTION of Banking PREMISES at Ipswich, Queensland. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, architect, 178, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom sealed tenders, endorsed "Tender for Bank of New South Wales, Ipswich," are to be addressed on or before Monday, the 1st of July.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—To ROAD MAKERS and CONTRACTORS, &c.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, until TUESDAY, the 4th June, for the formation of a road from the foot of Margaret-street to the Wharf used by the Company for their Melbourne steamers, in accordance with plan. Specification and conditions of contract to be seen at the Company's Offices, Sussex-street.
J. PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 30th May.

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received at the offices of this company, No. 1, Exchange, till MONDAY, the 10th of June, for the sinking of a new pit at Wallsend. All material will be supplied by the company, and the contractor will have the use of an engine. For further particulars apply to J. W. BROOKES, secretary.

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received at the offices of this company, No 1, Exchange, till MONDAY, the 10th June, for the erection of an Engine and Boiler, with foundation, &c. at Wallsend.
J. W. BROOKE, secretary.

Municipal Council Chambers, Redfern, 1st June.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock, on FRIDAY next, the 7th instant, for the performance of the following works:—
1. The formation and ballasting of Bourke-street, Surry Hills, between the culvert and southern boundary of the municipality.
2. The kerbing and guttering of Pitt-street, between Cleveland and Wells streets.
3. The kerbing and guttering of west side of Botany-street, between the railway bridge and Dunn's property.

Specifications may be seen, and forms of tender and full particulars obtained at the Council Chambers.
By order of the Council,
GEORGE PHILBEN, Council Clerk.

BADEN BADEN HOUSE, Manly Beach.—The Misses MACKAY, late of Waratah House, Kiama (formerly of Melville-street, Edinburgh), beg to inform their friends that they have taken the above house as a private boarding establishment, and are now prepared to receive weekly and permanent boarders, or families, whose domestic comfort it will be always their study to promote.

FREEMAN, BROTHERS, Photographers, by appointment, to his Excellency the Governor-General.—Portraits taken in Messrs. FREEMAN'S new and spacious gallery, at reduced prices, by the most approved photographic processes, and artistically coloured. Children taken instantaneously. Photographic views of Sydney for home presents. 392, George-street.

FOREIGNERS desirous of PRIVILEGES of British subjects,—Memorials prepared by Mr. DELOHERY, Park-street.

GENERAL WASHINGTON HOTEL, George-street.—Roast Turkey and Ham, Goose and Apple Sauce, Pickle Pork and Peas Pudding, Lamb in mint, Beef Cutlets, Steaks, Chops, Haricots, Made dishes, &c., &c. G. L. MUNN.

GRIFFITHS, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller, REMOVED to 265, Pitt-street. Every description of watches, clocks, and jewellery carefully repaired. Charges strictly moderate. Orders from the country promptly executed.

J. PEARSON, Ornamental Hair Manufacturer, City Hair-cutting Rooms, 50, Market-street.

MEDICAL ADVICE, GRATIS, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., daily, at Dr. HARRIS'

THE ENSUING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE intentions of the Government, in respect to the despatch of business during the ensuing session of Parliament, afford room for anxious speculation; and a few words of information (which can be relied upon as authentic) will, doubtless, be read with interest. We may state, then, that Parliament will not assemble before August, and that a general session is proposed by Ministers. The Land and Upper House Bills will, of course, be the first measures brought forward; and in respect to their final and satisfactory settlement there appears to be no doubt. The consideration of the Estimates for 1862 will then be proceeded with; and as they will be framed on nearly the same scale as those for the present year (no votes for any public works of importance being required at present) the speedy passing of the Appropriation Bill may be confidently looked for. The Licensed Victuallers' Bill will be the next measure. Its provisions include some important concessions to the trade whose members will no longer be subject to the enactments and unnecessarily stringent restriction of a penal statute. The present impediments in the way of transfers of licenses and removals will no longer exist, and the annoyance will be abolished of landlords of old-established and well-conducted houses being compelled to exhibit certificates of their character on their doors for some weeks, once a year, signed by five neighbours. A short bill will be introduced to repeal that clause in the Distillation Act which limits the contents of chemists' stills to eight gallons, by which restriction the manufacture of perfumes whose bases are volatile or essential oils is, in so far as they are regarded as articles of commerce, entirely prohibited. Our annual imports of perfumery average £7000, every ounce of which might be manufactured in the colony; whilst many volatile oils, distilled from plants indigenous to our soil, would take respectable rank among our exports. Another bill will be introduced to repeal, or greatly reduce, the present high duty on spirits of wine, which, in this colony, is an alcohol that scarcely forms an ingredient in any beverage of luxury. It is used for chemical purposes; is a solvent in the formation of spirit, varnishes, such as french-polish, and is a promoter of drying in oils and colours. It cannot but be deemed an anomaly that, whilst a duty nearly two hundred per cent. more than the first cost of spirit of wine, is levied by our Customs, ready-manufactured spirit-varnishes are admitted duty free. A very important measure contemplated by the citizens of East and South Sydney, will be confided to the care of Mr. Forster; and that is the establishment of a separate municipal council. The urgent representations which have been lately made to the Court of Aldermen by the owners of lands and houses in the lower streets of the eastern and southern divisions of the city as to the the unsatisfactory condition of the roads and pathways, the imperfect drainage, the absence of sewerage, and the paucity of street lamps, ought to have convinced the Aldermanic body of the imperative necessity of infusing some activity into the proceedings of their sluggish Improvement Committee. But petitions and remonstrances from East and South Sydney have been presented in vain; and it has been naturally suggested to the minds of the citizens of those extensive *locales* that, inasmuch as Woolloomooloo, Darlinghurst, the South Head Road, Surry Hills, &c., are regarded and spoken of as mere suburbs, by the wiseheads of that close conclave to whom city improvements are confided, the day for Municipal Separation has arrived; and that those citizens of East and South Sydney who contribute so largely to the city rates may see their moneys expended in the paving, draining, and lighting of their own streets.

With regard to the appointments in the Legislative Council, for the ensuing session, nothing definite has been yet determined upon by the Executive. Mr. Wentworth has been urgently pressed to occupy the President's chair; and has named certain conditions which are under consideration; but it is understood that, on the subject of the appointments, there is a strong diversity of opinion in the Cabinet. Whatever may be the result, it is certain that a great deal of highly important business will be brought forward next session, both by the Government and private members; and that what Mr. Forster on the hustings designated "Mr. Robertson's standing dish of cold beef—Free Selection before Survey"—will no longer be the only parliamentary food to be digested by honorable members and their constituents.

A.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONDAY, 27th May.—Before Messrs. J. Byrnes and G. Langley.—Mary Ann Martin, for drunkenness, was fined 10s., or forty-eight hours. John Paul, for a like offence, was fined 5s., or twenty-four hours.

Tuesday, 28th May.—Before Messrs. J. Byrnes and J. Neale. Anne Lloyd, brought up for drunkenness, was discharged. Isabella Lee appeared to answer the charge of John Christmas of stealing a jug, and was fined in the sum of 1s., to be recovered in a summary way. Ann M'Intyre, an old offender, charged with vagrancy, was sent to gaol for three months.

Wednesday 29th May.—Present Messrs. Langley and Woodriffe. Henry Campbell, brought up by John Ludwig, was bound over to keep the peace for six months, himself in £10, and two sureties in £5 each. William Adams, for assaulting a constable in the execution of his duty, was fined 40s., and 3s. 6d. costs of Court.

Thursday, 30th May.—Before Messrs. J. Byrnes and G. Langley. Two drunkards were discharged, it being their first offence.

Saturday, 1st June.—Before Messrs. J. Byrnes and G. Langley. Simon Moulds, the elder, and Simon Moulds, the younger, remanded from Saturday last, appeared to answer the charge of Samuel Dangerfield, of having assaulted and beaten him. Mr. Lyons appeared for the complainant, Mr. Gould for the defence. Samuel Dangerfield deposed: I am a farmer, and reside at Baroota; I agreed with defendants to fall timber for them, and worked for them up to the Saturday previous to the assault, which occurred on the morning of the 20th; on that morning I went to defendants, and said I would not work any more for them; the agreement was to clear five acres; I had not done half of it; I stopped all day to see if they would prefer any charge against me, and would not leave; between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, the elder defendant took me by the shoulders and tried to shove me out of the yard—he was on one side of me, and the son on the other; nobody else was present; I resisted them, and they could not put me out; they both threw me down, beat, and kicked me; there was a rope there which they put round my neck and feet two or three times; I got one of my ribs kicked in; both defendants kicked me in the same place; I am suffering now, and have been in the hospital, under the care of Dr. Brown, since I filed the information. Cross-examined by defendant's attorney: I was first kicked by one defendant, and then by the other; I can't say which defendant kicked me first; Moulds did not tell me to go away, finish my work, and he would settle with me; I insisted upon stopping till I could get my things, which were in the barn, where I had left them till the job was done; I did not complete the job; I had a stick with me; I did not attempt to strike the elder defendant, but I told him I would if he struck me; I do not recollect biting his thumb; I did not bite him; the elder defendant pulled me down; I did not go to the house that night; I did not insist upon going into the house; I did not say I would have blood spilt, or that I would go for an axe and have blood spilt. By Mr. Lyons: I was beaten and kicked when I was two rods away from the house. Witness was further cross-examined at great length by Mr. Gould, and by the Bench. Dr. Brown deposed to having attended complainant in the hospital; his injuries were so severe as to confine him to his bed for a week; he was still unfit for work; one of his ribs was broken. Cross-examined by Mr. Gould: The rib might have been broken by a fall upon a stone, or other uneven substance. For the defence the son and daughter of the elder defendant were called and examined at considerable length. The bench found both the defendants guilty, and sentenced them to pay a fine of 50s. each, including costs of court, and 10s. 6d. for professional costs.—Michael Dowling, an apprentice, charged with absconding from the service of his master, David M'Donald, was forwarded to Kiama to be dealt with.—William Miles, for using insulting and threatening language in a public place towards Mr. James Gallaway, was fined 20s. or fourteen days' gaol.—One person, for furious riding, was fined 40s., and 3s. 6d. costs.—Elizabeth Devetin was summoned by Ann Hannah Bushell for wilfully destroying her fence. Case dismissed.—William Campbell and Patrick Daley severally summoned John Ludwig for assault. Complainant was one of a mob of boys who, on the evening of Queen's birthday, testified their loyalty by congregating in the street and tossing about fireballs and other missiles to the extreme annoyance of householders and pedestrians. It appears that on this occasion a fireball was thrown on to the premises of the defendant, who, according to the evidence of the latter complainant, ran out and struck him with a stick produced. The first case was dismissed, and in the second, the assault being proved, defendant was fined 1s. and 4s 6d. costs. These cases elicited some very proper and necessary remarks from the Bench, cautioning the boys that they would not in future be allowed to annoy persons by such practices with impunity. Jane Woodward, an old and infirm woman, charged her husband, who looked thirty years her junior, with deserting her, and leaving her with without means of support. An order was granted for the payment of £1 per month for twelve months. One case for alledged non-payment of wages was dismissed, the bench having no jurisdiction.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Saturday, by the coroner, Mr. C. B. Lyons, upon the body of a child of Mr. John Smith, of the Railway Tavern, aged four years, whose death was occasioned by injuries received from accidental burning. The accident occurred on Thursday morning, when the child, waiting to be dressed, must have approached the fire, which communicated with its nightdress. Every remedy was applied, but in vain; and the little sufferer lingered till Saturday morning, and then died. A verdict was returned accordingly.

SPECIAL LICENSE.—A special license has been granted to Mrs. Hannah Donnelly, widow, for the inn known as the Union Inn in Church-street.

COUNTRY NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF GOULBURN.—No local candidate has yet offered himself. An address to the electors has, however, been issued by Mr. Maurice Alexander, of Sydney, a partner in the firm of Davies, Alexander, and Co. Though not a resident, Mr. Alexander, by his business relations, is intimately connected with the town, and identified with its interests. Mr. C. Kemp has been spoken of in certain quarters, but as yet neither that gentleman nor his friends have taken any action with a view to his election. We learn, moreover, that there is an intention to invite Mr. J. H. Plunkett to come forward as a candidate, and if that gentleman should consent to be put in nomination, his success, we apprehend, would not be doubtful.—*Goulburn Chronicle of Saturday.*

REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—Two shares in a gold claim at Araluen, well known as Crawford's, a neat weatherboard cottage with zinc roof, and two acres of an exceedingly productive garden well stocked with choice fruit trees, has been brought to the hammer under a Sheriff's writ, and sold to Mr. Maher of Araluen, for £25. This claim is one which was proverbial throughout the district for the extensiveness of its yield, but in consequence of the repeated floods, it has not been worked so well as it should have been. Recently arrears have accumulated to a large extent, and great dissatisfaction has prevailed in consequence. A general feeling of regret is expressed, that Captain Crawford, after the thousands and thousands of pounds' worth of gold which has been yielded, has not laid something by for a rainy day. We are informed that it was a most heartrending sight to see the Captain and his family wending their way with their blankets from their late comfortable home, to brave the inclemencies of the season and the vicissitudes of fortune at the Gulf.—*Braidwood Observer.*

GOLD AT GUNDAROO.—A gentleman informed us yesterday that there is every likelihood of a payable gold-field being opened in the vicinity of Gundaroo. He left five persons at work on Tuesday last. The sinking is from three to five feet, and there is a creek (Brook's) near at hand, which will afford abundance of water for washing purposes. It seems that two young men have been for the last eight weeks prospecting in that locality, which is about four miles from the township, and that they had procured about three ounces of gold; they then began to pile up washing-stuff, and got a long-tom constructed, which was to be brought into use on Wednesday last.—A correspondent of the *Goulburn Chronicle* says: "I am happy to inform you that there is every prospect of our neighbourhood turning out a paying gold-field. I visited the spot (Gundaroo) some three days ago, and from my own experience as a digger am disposed to rate those diggings, so far as they have been discovered, very highly. I saw a sample of the metal with one man, which would convince the most sceptical of the soundness of my views on this matter. There are but four men at work at present, who seem quite satisfied with what they are doing; two of them, indeed, have been at work here for two months, an indication that they must be getting sufficient to pay them for their labour."

TUENA.—This field is now almost deserted. The new find at the Native Dog Creek in the western district has powerful attractions, and from the most authentic information received on Saturday last, the 25th instant, from a gentleman who has visited the new rush, I am inclined to think favourably of its capabilities as a payable, and probably permanent gold-field.—*Goulburn Herald Correspondent.*

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS ON THE LACHLAN.—Our attention has been urgently requested to the present unsatisfactory mode of mail delivery on the Lower Lachlan. There is no post-office, it appears, between Condobolin and the Murray River at Hay; mail is carried on horseback between those places, the mailman leaving on his way the letters or newspapers addressed to persons residing on or near the various stations on the route. If this were done regularly and systematically, there would, doubtless, be little cause of complaint; but the delivery it would seem is very irregularly performed, and letters and newspapers seldom reach their destination till long after proper time; whilst fully half the newspapers are never delivered at all. The reason of this irregularity, we are informed, is this; the mailman is not bound to travel by any fixed routes, and accordingly takes either one side or other of the river as it best suits his own convenience or fancy. Now when it is considered that stations are many miles apart, and persons have often to travel as far as twenty miles to procure their letters and newspapers, the disappointment and inconvenience must be very great indeed, when the anticipated missives are found to have miscarried. Were fixed routes insisted upon, and the mailmen held responsible for the papers and letters entrusted to them, and—as there are stations on both sides of the river—if it were understood that on certain stated days the mailman would call at particular stations on either side, we should probably hear no more complaints. This is a question of great importance to the settlers, and, we trust, it will receive due attention at the hands of the Postmaster-General.—*Bathurst Times.*

CAUGHT AT LAST.—Some few weeks ago, a fellow named James Kelly was charged before the Braidwood bench with having committed a robbery at Major's Creek, and stolen some good service medals and other articles, the property of James Todd; on that occasion, the prosecutor not appearing, the prisoner was discharged; but a warrant for his apprehension was, at the instance of Todd, afterwards granted by Mr. Joseph Taylor. Immediately after this, Kelly made himself scarce, and nothing more was heard of him until a day or two ago, when corporal Walmsley, of Araluen, who had been to the Gulf in attendance on Mr. Commissioner Griffin, happened to be going to the court house, at Moruya, when he met Kelly coming out, he having been just discharged with a reprimand for drunkenness. Walmsley at once arrested him, and he will now, in all probability, meet his deserts.—*Braidwood Dispatch.*

COVALL GOLD FIELDS.—A correspondent writes:—The accounts from Covall are of a very satisfactory character. The late rains having afforded a supply of water, the cradles have been put in motion. Two men on washing up last week found they had netted 31lbs. weight of the pure metal, and afterwards on sinking a hole five feet deep, found 30s. worth of gold at the bottom. Another party found a nugget weighing 5 ozs. 17 dwts. and a quantity of fine gold in some washing-stuff that had been lying aside for some time, not considered worth washing. The hopes of the diggers are greatly on the ascendant, and a rush is looked for as a certainty. These diggings are situated on an undulating country extending for many miles. We cannot vouch for the correctness of the above communication.—*Western Post and Mudgee Newspaper.*

THE MILITARY.—The *Goulburn Chronicle* of Saturday, in noticing the march of the detachment of the 12th through that town, from Lambing Flat, says:—Whether the campaign has improved their discipline and efficiency we cannot undertake to say, but the appearance of the men, *quoad* men, was certainly more healthy and even more military than when they passed through Goulburn to the scene of the disturbance. On the following afternoon the artillery in charge of the field-pieces afforded a "spectacle" to the townsfolk by a little blank practice beyond the Old Township, where some of the powder provided for a deadlier emergency was burned, let us hope, as a *feu de joie* for the restored tranquillity amongst the diggers.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—An accident which might have been attended with fatal result happened at the Cattle Show, to Mr. A. Everett, of Sydney, the gentleman who has the contract for the erection of the new gaol. Mr. Everett was riding his horse (apparently a quiet one) from the place of exhibition to the ground on which the ploughing match was taking place, when he met a party on horseback; as they passed the wind caught the skirt of the habit of a lady, which so frightened Mr. Everett's horse that he threw him. Unfortunately, there was a log in the way, and in falling, Mr. Everett's face came in contact with it. Considerable alarm was created for the moment, from the quantity of blood which flowed. We are happy to say that with the exception of Mr. Everett's face being literally bruised all over, he is not otherwise hurt. Every one who saw the accident considered that the escape was most providential.—*Western Post and Mudgee Newspaper.*

THE TRAFFIC THROUGH COWRA.—The *Bathurst Free Press* correspondent, writing to that journal on the 22nd ultimo, says:—On Monday last, I took the trouble of counting the drays and other travelling conveniences that passed through the town, and the following is the result and order of arrival:—Three horse-drays, drawn by fifteen horses, driven by three men, and accompanied by four other travellers; two light horse-drays, drawn by six horses, driven by two men, and bearing two women and four or five children; three bullock-drays, drawn by thirty bullocks, driven by three men, and accompanied by four other travellers (men); then followed a succession of persons on foot and horseback, fourteen in number; at one hour of the day (two o'clock) I counted ten bullock-drays in a string, passing the town on their way downwards, that is towards Bathurst, each dray was drawn by ten bullocks, and of course driven by one man, four or five other men, a sort of off-side bullock-carriers accompanied the cavalcade; all these drays were empty, a few spare bullocks were being driven along with the drays, so that this caravan must have in hand 150 bullocks and fifteen men; next came four loaded drays drawn by forty bullocks, and driven by four men; next came a light horse-dray with three horses and one man; then followed a dog-cart with four passengers; succeeded again by three horse-drays drawn by fifteen horses, and driven by three men and one boy; then came two footmen, three horsemen, one horseman, two footmen, three footmen; after which came a light-covered cart with a family of women and children, four in number; then came another light dray, three horses, with another family, five in number; odd footmen and others filled up the time till the Lambing Flat coach arrived from the diggings, with I am told nine passengers, drawn by five horses; then came the Bathurst coach with some dozen passengers, and also drawn by five horses; in the course of the same day a large flock of sheep crossed the Lachlan at Moilyan, probably 1000 or 1200. Were I to add the local traffic in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, I would probably have to add some dozen more drays, five or six carts and gigs, and perhaps twenty or thirty horse and foot; I have not done this, however, but simply stated the number of those who appeared to be strangers passing through the town on their way to and from the all absorbing Lambing Flat. Now, just fancy all this movement stopped by the rising of the river for a week or ten days, and what a mess they would be in without a bridge, a punt, or anything else; but about some fifteen or sixteen feet long to lug all across the river, at the rate of half a ton a trip for goods, and six or seven passengers.

ADELONG.—There are but few items of mining intelligence to report. I paid a visit to the Caledonian Reef on Wednesday last; Messrs. Speirs and Co. were having their first crushing at the reefer machine. The next claim, the property of some Cornishmen, down about some 80 feet, and the deepest there, is now yielding a splendid stone. From the heap (some 14 tons), you cannot lift a single piece of quartz without finding it thickly impregnated with the precious metal. The prospect they present would at one time, on the Adelong and in many other places still, have been sufficient to create a great rush. I am informed that a portion of the proprietors on the crown of the Old Reef, intend to carry shortly into effect their long-talked-of project of amalgamating their claims. On the Currajong, Messrs. Prowse and Co. are getting out some fine stone; their shaft on the Caledonian is also down sixty feet. The Pioneer Company have forwarded their specimen of quartz to Sydney, and are daily waiting for the Government's approval to commence their operations.—*Wynyard Times' Correspondent.*

ROCKHAMPTON, May 21.—Numerous parties from Victoria are daily arriving, and proceeding to the interior for the purpose of taking up country; and very shortly there is no doubt but that the majority of settlers in this district will be gentlemen from Victoria, and their well-known energy and enterprise will give a great impetus to the prosperity of Rockhampton. Copper mines are being found in all directions, and within forty miles from Rockhampton. There is no doubt that the whole district is very rich in various minerals, and there is plenty of coal in this immediate neighbourhood. We have now two lawyers here, so we shall be pretty certain of being kept all right. One of the party that proceeded to Port Denison with Mr. Dalrymple has returned; the return journeying occupying thirteen days. He describes the country in the most glowing terms, especially that on the Bowen river. There is a good road the whole distance, and he never met with any of the aboriginals.—*Queensland Guardian.*

THE BANKRUPTCY OF MESSRS. STREATFEILD AND CO.

ABOUT twelve months since considerable sensation was produced in commercial circles in England by the announcement of the failure of Messrs. Streatfeild, Laurence, Mortimore, and Co., of London and Liverpool, hide and leather merchants, especially when it was known that the losses of the firm had arisen principally from giving accommodation bills to the trade. The liabilities of the firm amounted to £545,000; the assets were put down at £214,000; but it has since been shown that the estate will not pay more than 2s. 6d. in the pound for the London house and 3s. 6d. for the Liverpool house. The disaster produced by the suspension was increased by the simultaneous failure of a great number of houses who had been connected with Messrs. Streatfeild and Co., and whose total liabilities amounted to about £3,000,000. The principal feature in the transactions of the bankrupt firm was that, apart altogether from their legitimate business as hide factors, they had lent money to their customers by means of accommodation bills, to an enormous amount. On the 6th of March last, Mr. Commissioner Holroyd gave judgment in the bankruptcy in the Court in Basinghall-street. The following is an abridgment of the learned Commissioner's judgment from the *Times* of March 7:—

His Honor now gave judgment. He said,—The bankrupts were leather and hide factors, and were partners in a house of business of above fifty years' standing. Laurence had been in business as clerk and partner for more than forty years, and Mortimore about thirty years. Laurence and Mortimore constituted the house in London, under the name of Streatfeild and Co. There was also a house at Liverpool, under the name of Laurence, Mortimore, and Co., and the partners in that house were Laurence, Mortimore, and F. Benjamin Schrader. Schrader had been a clerk in the house of Streatfeild and Co., in London, before he became a partner in the Liverpool house, and in the year 1846, I think, he went to Liverpool, to establish the business there. The present inquiry has brought to light methods of accommodation between a factor and his principals by the circulation of bills to all appearance arising out of real and regular commercial dealings, but which on disclosure of their original conception and destined purpose, their frequent renewal, the extensive length to which they are carried, and their comparative worthlessness, exhibit a glaring abuse of the facilities of the credit system. Next as to fraudulent misrepresentation and concealment in procuring the discount of bills. If a person, for the purpose of inducing another to enter into a contract with him, make a statement which he knows to be false, and upon the faith of that statement the contract is entered into by the other party, generally speaking such a contract would be deemed to be fraudulently obtained; but it must be clearly established that the false statement gave rise to, and was the very ground upon which the contract was effected. The misrepresentation may be as well by deeds or acts as by words, and the fraud may consist as well in the intentional suppression of what is true as in the representation of what is false—that is, if the non-disclosure be of circumstances known to one contracting party which ought in good faith to be made known to the other. If the drawer of a bill endorses the bill he is bound to see that it is a bill of good quality, for by endorsing it he warrants the solvency of the drawer, and if he procure the discount of the bill, knowing or suspecting at the time that the drawer is insolvent, or not of sufficient ability to pay the bill, and conceals that fact, or, in other words, gives a warranty which he knows to be false, and the banker or party discounting the bill sustains damage, I think in that case it would be both a legal and moral fraud. The charges against the bankrupts are, that in their respective firms they carried on an illegitimate and reckless system of trading for years, in giving support to other houses to an unjustifiable extent, and without enquiry as to their means, and to some with a knowledge of their insolvency, but more particularly in the method which they adopted to raise money for the purpose of assisting those houses, as well as for their own purposes—namely, by procuring the discount of bills to an extravagant amount, some being purely accommodation, others, if not strictly coming under that denomination, still of an equally mischievous description, and, further, that they obtained the discount of such by wilful misrepresentation and deception. A very large portion of the bankrupt's business consisted in lending money, and in raising money for the purpose. Besides their ordinary business of buying and selling as hide factors, and advancing money on the faith of consignments, the London and Liverpool houses (the bankrupts') were in the habit of lending money to some of their customers, of drawing upon them at three or four months against the advances, and of procuring discount of the bills, it bring arranged that the factors shall find funds, or so much as the customers may require to meet the bills as they become due, and that renewed bills, not for the same amounts, but for arbitrary sums, shall be given, the factors charging their principals in account with all moneys advanced, together with interest and commission, and crediting them with their acceptances; the renewals are repeated three or four times in the course of the year, and the system goes on for years. Thus, when bills have been discounted, they are met wholly or in part by the proceeds of other bills, which are subsequently discounted, so that as long as the system continues, though by the discounting of bills from time to time there is a continual provision to enable the customers to meet prior bills, the payment of the bills seems altogether fictitious, for the funds for meeting all the bills have, in truth, been supplied by the discounter. The principal loan transactions of the London house are with the following eleven firms:—John Baker, R. and J. Clarke, W. G. Gibson, Henry Hacker, R. Mortimore, jun., T. H. Mortimore, James Herbert Smith and Co., Smith, Patient, and Co., A. Waring, W. and C. M. Munday, R. H. Draper; and of the Liverpool House with the following six firms:—Barton and Son, R. and J. Clarke, Henry Essery, W. G. Gibson, H. Lafone, A. Waring. Some of these several firms have become bankrupts; others have compounded, or arranged with their creditors.

The trade transactions of the London house for the four years ending the 31st December, 1856, give an average of purchases and sales for customers, exclusive of the dealings with the eleven failed houses, of £640,000 per annum, and an average of purchases and sales for the eleven failed houses of £412,000 per annum.

The transactions for the four years of the Liverpool house give an average of purchases and sales for customers, exclusive of the dealings with the six failed houses of £450,000 per annum, and an average of purchases and sales for the six failed houses of £50,000 per annum. Now, it seems to me from these figures, that with or without reference to the purchases and sales for the failed houses, that is, either including or excluding them—the bankrupts carried on a large and profitable business during the years 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856; and if the bankrupts had confined themselves to their legitimate business, and had not become great money lenders, and I should add, money raisers, both giving and receiving accommodation to an enormous amount in the aggregate, and out of all bounds with reference to their capital, they might at the present time have been men of wealth and of high commercial standing. Mr. Laurence said they "borrowed money at three per cent. and lent it at five per cent. and two per cent. commission;" but I cannot call Laurence's mode of raising money "borrowing money;" he did not go to the bankers, nor did they come to him as a "borrower of money;" Laurence appeared before the bankers as a vendor of bills of exchange, and the bankers naturally supposed of good bills, arising out of ordinary trade dealings between a factor and his principal, and Laurence knew what the supposition of the bankers was. If Laurence had represented to the bankers the true nature of the business of Streatfeild and Co., which distinguished it from other hide factors—that one great branch of the business was to raise money at three per cent. and to lend it at five per cent. and two per cent. commission, and without regard to the amount of their own real or solid capital, and that the discount of their customers' acceptances for the money advanced to such customers formed a part of the scheme, can it be supposed that the bankers would have assisted such a project in such a manner? It appears to me that to treat Laurence's mode of raising money as ordinary loan transactions, would be to allow simulation and dissimulation, or, in other words, a pretence of what is not and a concealment of what is, to take the place of openness and good faith in commercial matters. Now, the loan transactions with most of the failed houses commenced some time before 1857. At the end of 1856 the failed firms were indebted to the London house in £360,600, and the Liverpool house in £73,000, and it cannot fail to be observed that the London house had given credit to eleven out of their 1800 customers for nearly four times the amount of its largest capital during those four years, and the Liverpool house had given credit to six out of their 1000 customers for about half as much more as its largest capital during the same period. More than one-half of the £360,000 due to the London house was owing from four of the failed firms—Gibson, J. Herbert Smith; Smith, Patient, and Smith; and T. H. Mortimore. Laurence said, in his first examination in September, that early in the spring of 1859 he believed Smith, Patient, and Smith were, or would be insolvent. J. Herbert Smith said, in his evidence, that in November, 1858, he told Laurence and Mortimore of the state of his affairs, that he had had severe losses, and consequently was insolvent; he said that from November, 1858, to July, 1860, he had no means except from Streatfeild and Co. The correspondence with Gibson sufficiently shows his inability to meet his engagements. Is it consistent with the interests of commerce that a trader whose own capital is already absorbed in transactions to an amount extravagantly beyond it, should go on assisting insolvent houses, taking their acceptances, or "promises to pay," as the only security, and making other people find the means, who are not only unwitting of the purpose for which the money is to be applied, but are under the impression, and an impression fairly arising from the position and character of the parties, that they are dealing with securities which represent regular and legitimate trade transactions? Such a system of granting advances must, I think, meet with the severest censure from all commercial men.

The trade transactions of the London house for the three and a half years ending June 30th, give an average of purchases and sales for customers, exclusive of the dealings with the eleven failed houses, of £830,000 per annum, and an average of purchases and sales for the eleven failed houses of £255,000 per annum. The transactions of the Liverpool house during the same period give an average of purchases and sales for customers, exclusive of the dealings with the six failed houses, of £430,000 per annum, and an average of purchases and sales for the six failed houses of £67,000 per annum. During the three and a half years the advances to Smith, Patient, and Smith were, upon an average, about £300,000 a year; to J. Herbert Smith about £200,000 a year; to Gibson about £180,000 a year; and to J. H. Mortimore about £27,000 a year. With respect to the Liverpool house the purchases for the failed houses had increased by £30,000, while the sales for them had diminished by £20,000. I now come to an important part of the case—namely, the bankrupts' transactions with the failed houses during the three years and a half ending the 30th of June, 1860. The average amount of bills in circulation of the London house at any one time was £375,000; at the bankruptcy the amount was about £460,000. The London house had, according to Thomas's account, £67,000 not in circulation, and the average amount of bills in circulation of the Liverpool house at any one time was £85,000. At the bankruptcy the amount was £100,000, and the Liverpool house had, according to Thomas, £30,000 not in circulation. The amounts owing by the failed firms to the London and Liverpool houses had increased from what they were at the end of 1856 to £756,000 and £125,000 respectively at the time of the bankruptcy, being rather more than double. The position of the two houses now seems to be this:—The total proof and claims on the London estate are about £820,000, and of this sum the proofs on acceptances of failed houses, bills renewed, or renewal bills, and accommodation bills, amount to about £620,000, so that the amount of proofs on transactions strictly legitimate is about £200,000. The total proofs and claims on the Liverpool estate are about £158,760, and of this sum the proofs on acceptances of failed houses, bills renewed, or renewal bills, and accommodation bills, amount to about £130,000, so that the amount of proofs on transactions strictly legitimate is about £28,800. I think it is material to advert to the amounts owing by some few of the principal failed firms. First, as to the London house:—Gibson (on bills and open account), £109,400 (the open account, amounting to £14,900, is not admitted by Gibson); T. H. Mortimore (on bills and open account), £101,900; J. Herbert Smith and Co. (ditto), £97,100; Smith, Patient, and Smith (ditto) £193,300; R. and J. Clark (ditto), £54,400; R. D. Draper (ditto), £53,540. Here are six firms trusted by the London house, and without any security, to the extent of four times the amount of the capital standing to the bankrupts' credit in the London books at the time of the bankruptcy. Then, with reference to the discount transactions, I think the Court must have regard to the position which Mr. Laurence held. What banker or money-dealer would for a moment suppose that Mr. Laurence, the head of a house in the city of London, established for so many years, and of such high reputation, would lend himself to a scheme of fictitious credit to support either his own house or the houses of any of his customers? It seems that the bills were spread among twenty-nine bankers and discount houses. The result is that the bills for the accommodation of the two houses amount to about £80,000. It appears upon the evidence that neither Rider, Munday, nor George Schrader were in a position to answer the liabilities which they had incurred by their respective acceptances and draughts, and that Laurence knew this perfectly well; Laurence says that he meant to take them up, but he believed that the Bank of London would not have discounted Rider's acceptances if they had known them to be for Streatfeild and Co.'s accommodation. He believed that the Bank of London thought they were drawn against commercial transactions; and Laurence says he knew that if Streatfeild and Co. could not meet Munday's acceptances, Munday could not, and that the persons who discounted the bills of George Schrader would lose their money if Streatfeild and Co. could not take them up. The bills upon which proof have been made were all discounted in 1860, and some very shortly before the bankruptcy. It appears from the evidence that only four days after the last discount of bills in London—namely, on the 30th of June, 1860, Thomas and Turquand prepared a rough statement of affairs, which proved to be tolerably accurate, showing a deficiency of above £500,000, and eight or ten days before the 3rd of July—the London house stopped on the 2nd of July—Laurence wrote to F. B. Schrader and communicated to him the difficulties of the house, and that he did not know from day to day what might happen. It has been contended that those bills, which were renewals of former bills given for loan or other valuable consideration, were not accommodation bills. It looks as if they had been concocted and kept afloat with a double aspect of accommodation or convenience both to drawer and acceptors in obtaining money and postponing the day of payment almost indefinitely. But, whether such bills are properly called accommodation bills or not, I think there can be no doubt that bills of this description made use of for the purpose of creating fictitious capital, or giving a false credit, when pushed to an extravagant extent are a great abuse of credit, and on that account I think they cannot be too strongly reprobated. I think it is material to advert more particularly to the several circumstances within the knowledge of the bankrupts at the time of procuring the discount of the bills proved under the bankruptcy. First, as respects the London house. Upon the evidence, I think Laurence and Mortimore both believed that their bills were discounted under the impression of their representing dealings in the ordinary course of trade. Laurence knew, and had known for some time previously, of the insolvency of Gibson, of James Herbert Smith, and of Smith, Patient and Smith; and I think Mortimore must at least have had strong suspicions of their insolvency. He knew the several customers of the house, he had frequent communications with them, and with some by letter, and the correspondence with Gibson shows that he took notice of the accounts of the customers of the house. He was consulted in certain matters affecting the finances of the house. With respect to the representations charged to have been made by Laurence of the nature of the paper to be discounted, looking to the evidence of Marshall, Brightwin, Kighley, Sandeman, and Wilkinson, it appears that those gentlemen made inquiry against the acceptors of the bills, and the answers which they received were satisfactory. They also relied upon the high credit which Laurence enjoyed at that time. I think it cannot be said that they discounted bills for Laurence solely upon his representations. I think the bankers and discount houses trusted more to the reputation of the house of Streatfeild and Co., and to the satisfactory information which they received as to the acceptors of the bills, than to any particular representation by Laurence, and the evidence of the gentlemen I have mentioned is not, I think, sufficient to call upon the Court to come to the conclusion that any particular discount transaction was obtained by fraudulent misrepresentation. Taking these transactions altogether, I think they are very blameable, and some of them are so much at variance with the spirit of the bankrupt law that the Court cannot pass them over. The books, with the exceptions to which I have referred, were extremely well kept, and on any point of doubt this circumstance would have great weight with the Court in favour of the bankrupts. Then as to the motive which could have induced the bankrupts (having age, reputation, and experience) to embark in such rash adventures. The course pursued by the bankrupts may be described (even in its early stage) in the words of an illustrious moralist, as "plenus inconsiderantiæ ac dementissimæ temeritatis." It must be remembered that the motives of mankind can seldom be satisfactorily inquired into, but I have no doubt the motive which in the first instance operated with Mr Laurence was the imaginary prospect of great gain by interest and commission, without ever anticipating the possibility of the loss of both principal and interest. As to the extent of Mortimore's responsibility, generally speaking a firm is bound *civiliter*, though not *criminaliter*, for the frauds committed by one partner in the course of the transactions and business of the partnership, even when the other partners have not the slightest connexion with, or knowledge of, or participation in the fraud. By forming the connection of partnership, the partners declare themselves to the world satisfied with the good faith and integrity of each other, and impliedly undertake to be responsible for what they shall respectively do within the scope of the partnership concerns. There is no direct evidence of fraud against Mortimore. Considering, however, what Mortimore did know of the transactions of the house, I think he must wilfully have shut his eyes to much that was going on. Reviewing, then, all the circumstances of this case, and having considered with attention the voluminous examinations which have been taken, and all the documentary evidence put in, and to which I have referred in the course of my observations, I am of opinion that the charge of reckless trading, of a most mischievous kind, has been established against all the bankrupts; and I think that, as regards the London house, the reckless character of the trading may be dated from January, 1857, showing, therefore, a settled plan of dealing. As regards the Liverpool house, it may be somewhat later. I am also of opinion that the charge of wilful misrepresentation and deception has been established against Laurence. I think the giving a warranty, false within his own knowledge, of the solvency of the acceptors of bills proved against the estate, amounts to that offence; and here motive is material, for where a man says what is false within his own knowledge the law will infer an improper motive. I am also of opinion that the conduct of F. B. Schrader in relation to the discount transactions with Messrs. Leyland and Bullins is extremely blameable. I cannot refrain from observing that one great aggravation in the case of Laurence is the very high position he held in the mercantile world. The duties of his station must have suggested to him how incompatible with his credit, how inconsistent with good faith, and with the principles upon which society is formed, his conduct as a trader has been. The question of certificate is not to be dealt with exactly as if it were a mere punishment. The question is whether, looking to the conduct of the bankrupt as a trader, before as well as after his bankruptcy, he has so conducted himself as to entitle him to the benefit of a certificate, so as to protect him from the claims of his creditors. It is true that in one sense it puts him in a painful position, but it is withholding from him a benefit which, if his conduct as a trader had been good, he might have been entitled to ask, rather than imposing on him a punishment. And having taken into consideration the different degrees of culpability in the several bankrupts, and upon the most mature deliberation on the commercial delinquency of each of them, the Court, in the exercise of a most painful jurisdiction, doth order and adjudge that the certificate of Laurence be refused. That the certificate of Mortimore be suspended for one year from the first day of hearing, and that the certificate of F. B. Schrader be suspended for two years from the first day of hearing. Then, as to imprisonment. By the 259th section of the Bankrupt Consolidation Act it is enacted that if the bankrupt shall be taken in execution after the refusal of protection, or after the refusal or suspension of his certificate, he shall not be discharged from such execution until he shall have been in prison for the full period of one year, except by order of the Court. By the 257th section the power of taking the bankrupt in execution after the grant of the bankrupt's certificate, rests with the assignees, or any creditors to whom the certificate is granted. The period of time for which the bankrupt is to be kept in prison rests with the Court, the limit of imprisonment, however, in no case to exceed one year. The 259th section limits the period of imprisonment, which might otherwise be an indefinite number of years. The Court orders that if the bankrupt Laurence be taken in execution under the bankruptcy certificate he shall be at liberty to apply to the Court for his discharge after he shall have been in prison for the period of six months. With respect to Mortimore, the Court adjudges that protection be granted; but with respect to F. B. Schrader, it feels bound to adjudge that protection be withheld until he has been in prison, under a B. A. certificate, for a period of three months, or until the further order of the Court; and that the certificates of Mortimore and Schrader, when granted, be of the third class. There seems to me to be a fit opportunity to say one word as to private arrangements. I think this case ought to operate as a warning to the merchants and bankers of this great city to pause and consider well before they lend their sanction to any alteration in the law of bankruptcy, with a view of facilitating private arrangements between a debtor and his creditors. Publicity is, I believe, the most, if not the only, effectual check to fraud, and, though in some

CONSERVATIVE REVOLUTIONS AND THE FUNCTION OF AUSTRIA.

(From the Economist, March 9.)

When Lord John Russell asserted so strongly on Thursday night that "Austria is a great, regular, and conservative power in the middle of Europe that tends to preserve many of the political and social advantages which Europe enjoys,"—and added that it was his earnest wish, "as it should be of every Englishman, that Austria may so reconcile the various parts of her monarchy as to satisfy the wishes of her subjects and maintain her place as a great Power in Europe,"—he indicated a rooted bias, not to say prejudice, which he evidently shares with almost all his colleagues in the Cabinet and all the leading members of the Opposition, which, we must say, gives reason for anxiety to thinking Liberals. We affirm, on the contrary, that England, while she certainly has no reason to deprecate any such result, has no reason to wish for it,—that her true attitude with regard both to the Hungarian movement and to the Polish movement which is now threatening to agitate Poland and the great Eastern province of Prussia, is one of absolutely impartial observation, and that there is no reason not only why she should not abstain from active aid to the Governments thus endangered, but why she should even wish to see them succeed in re-embodying under their sway the compound nationalities to which their subjects belong. We regard the mere wish of our English Administration on such subjects as of vital importance, if for no other reason, because it certainly does determine the energy or languor of our efforts to impose the law of non-intervention on other Powers. Had not the English Administration in 1849 been really possessed with the traditions of the Foreign Office with regard to Austria, there can be no doubt that the interference of Russia in Hungary would have been resisted in a very different tone, if not eventually prevented. And now again we fear that should the centre of Europe be again convulsed, our policy might be very different in effect from that which we have pursued in Italy with so much success,—that it would be a policy, not of energetic and significant hostility to intervention, but of feeble and insignificant protest against it. We believe this would be a signal and grievous dereliction of English duty,—and we are, therefore, anxious to show on how worthless a shred of traditional diplomacy the "fixed idea" that England is interested in maintaining the integrity of the Austrian Empire is based.

It may be at once conceded that England is interested in maintaining "a great, regular, and conservative power in the middle of Europe;" but whence the fatality by which, amidst all the teeming indications that Austria is not and is not likely to be such a power, our statesmen still continue to regard with groundless despair all the possibilities that might spring out of the dissolution of the Empire, and to cling with the tenacity of monomania to the notion that the only mode in which the balance of power was formerly sustained in Europe, is the only mode by which it will ever be maintained in all time to come? Are they, then, really blind to the many indications of the day, that strong and conservative States must in future rest more or less on the principle of national unity? Cannot they see, as almost everybody else sees now, that those monarchs, whether despots like Alexander or Napoleon, or constitutionalists like Victoria and Victor Emmanuel, and we hope we may add William of Prussia, are alone strong who can interpret the wishes of a united nation—that even the Czar and the King of Prussia are weak in those of their provinces where they are still only recognised as conquerors—and that Austria, who rules, or professes to rule, at present, one of the most bewildering compounds of races ever supposed to be incorporated under a single Government since the Roman empire was dissolved, has, in all probability, let the time when a true amalgamation was possible (if such a time there ever was) pass by, and is now going hopelessly to pieces on this very rock? We assert with the *Times* in its very able article on Tuesday, that "the most conservative politician must now be converted in some degree to the doctrine of nationality,"—that "the strongest impulse which acts upon European communities is that which urges them to unite with their own kindred." We affirm this to be a fact which no impartial observer of the political tendencies of the day can dispute. Whether it is a right impulse in the moral sense of the term, we need not determine. But, looking at the matter as our statesmen look at it, as a question of mere policy, we say it ought to be obvious to the most short-sighted that this question of nationality is one of the main elements in any Government's strength and ability.

And not only is it a matter of moral certainty that Austria cannot be a strong and conservative power—cannot, in short, be a safe bulwark against France or Russia—while these national heartburnings are ever breaking out anew in Hungary and Croatia and Galicia to invite French or Russian intervention; but it is a remarkable feature of the recent national movements in Europe that they do promise to result in what may in the best sense be called "conservative" powers—we do not mean, of course, powers which fail to consult the feelings of the nation,—but powers conservative for purposes of all foreign policy,—powers opposed to aggression and conquest,—powers that will practically check a restless and ambitious spirit in either France or Russia far more effectually than Austria, paralysed by internal dissensions, can ever do. In this sense, both the Hungarian and Italian, and not improbably even the Polish revolution, if successfully effected, would be likely to result in far more substantial support to conservative principles of foreign policy than ever can the present Austrian Empire. "This country," say the Polish memorialists, in their remarkable petition to Alexander, "cannot develop itself morally or materially as long as its Church, its Legislature, its public education, and all its social organisation are without the seal of its national genius and its historical traditions." Is not this—in effect, the very language in which Italy also has so long pleaded for unity and a national Government,—essentially a conservative form of thought and speech? The Italians have proved that their impulse was really conservative, by the wonderful unanimity and self-restraint with which they have rejected the innovating lead of the Republicans and accepted a King who gives to the movement the sanction of "historical traditions." The Hungarians have done all in their power to show that their revolution, too, was and is truly conservative, for they have resolutely taken their stand on the strict rights which have been historically conceded by former rulers to Hungary, they have followed with singular unanimity their natural leaders, and they have proved as convincingly as the Italians themselves that they support and follow only a "party of Order."

Now, looking at all these indications of the spirit of the modern revolutions,—looking at the unquestionable fact that no one of the European Powers is now strong except so far as it represents a united national sentiment,—and that the only great European Powers which are both strong and pacific—that is, which as regards foreign policy are conservative—are those which combine popular institutions with this united national sentiment,—how, we ask, can we expect to see Austria "a great, regular, and conservative" power while she is what she is? She cannot be "great" while the national sentiment is hopelessly divided and fractional. She cannot be "regular" when her condition is always suggesting to foreign Powers the possibility of some irregular intervention. She cannot be "conservative" while she has so much anxiety at home as to have no force at her disposal for resisting aggression abroad. The natural elements into which a dissolution of the Empire would resolve it, would offer, we fearlessly affirm, far more hopes of a solid and conservative centre to Europe, to the eye of any clear-sighted statesman, than the existing Austrian Empire can ever do. It is a mere trick of an extinct diplomacy to suppose that the best hope of establishing a stable equilibrium in Europe, is to keep continually replacing in an upright position a body which can never be placed in any position but one of unstable equilibrium. Statesmen get deceived by the mere word "conservative." That is truly a conservative policy which tends to prevent the necessity of change in future,—not that which clings hard by an untenable *status quo*, and has to sanction innumerable changes in order to restore the constantly failing balance.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

(From a Correspondent of the Times.)

Warsaw, Sunday, March 3.

A week of great excitement has just come to a close. Events have succeeded one another in such rapid sequence that they have allowed scarcely a moment's interval for reflection. Now, however, there is a temporary lull in the political atmosphere, and it is possible in some measure to generalise one's observations and deduce inferences. It may be interesting to you, therefore, to have a somewhat more detailed account of what has been occurring here than you have probably hitherto received. Moreover, the sacred interests of truth, no less than those of liberty, require that such details should be no *ex parte* statement; and such, I conceive, can only be furnished by a foreigner acquainted with the country by residence in it, but having no other interest than a general one in the issues involved.

Ever since the Emperor's visit to Warsaw last autumn, and his interview here with the Sovereigns of Austria and Prussia, there has been a gradually increasing feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of the Polish nation with the existing state of things. This has manifested itself in many ways. The Polish costume—the pretty four-cornered white or red cap and the braided coat—has reappeared in the streets. Anonymous letters, threatening the demolition of shop windows, have been received by tradesmen whose signs were in other languages than the national one. Warnings have been received by private persons who had issued invitations for balls or evening parties, that it was no time for Poles to amuse themselves; and the guests assembled on such occasions have been alarmed by the sudden crash of a window and the unexpected entrance of an unbidden visitor in the shape of a large stone. At the schools, too, there have been empty forms where Russian professors were formerly in the habit of meeting and instructing full classes. The most overt act, however, was one on the 29th of November last, the anniversary of the commencement of the Polish revolution of 1830-1. On that occasion several hundreds of the inhabitants of Warsaw attended a mass in one of the churches, and subsequently sang national songs in the street on their departure from the church. To the astonishment of every one, there was no interference on the part of the police, whether from ignorance of the proposed gathering or from policy, it is difficult to say. There is, however, no doubt that this was the origin of the demonstration of Monday last, February 25, the anniversary of the battle of Grochow, the first collision between the Poles and Russians in the revolution of 1831.

It well known in the town and by the Government some time previously that such a demonstration was intended. It was not, however, forbidden. The question arises, why did not the Government forbid it? To this question, from all I can learn, I fear there can be only one answer. There was going on at the time the annual meeting of the Polish Agricultural Society, composed of the great majority of the Polish proprietors, and possessing an organisation with such ramifications all over the country that, if used for political purposes, it would be very formidable to the Government. In fact, it has always been regarded with considerable jealousy by the Government; but, having occupied itself exclusively with agricultural matters, it had given no pretext for the withdrawal of the original permission for its establishment. It appears, then, to have been the policy of the Government to allow the demonstration to take place, in the hope that one of two alternatives would be the result—either that the national feelings of the members of the Agricultural Society would lead them to join the demonstration, and so an excuse would be furnished for the closing of the society, or that the populace, or Red party, not finding themselves joined by the more Conservative party of the nobility and proprietors, a state of antagonism might be established between the two classes of Polish society. I do not attribute this plan to the Prince-Viceroy of Poland. He is too honest a man and too humane to have formed it; but his advisers are far less scrupulous, and are constantly intriguing to obtain a paramount influence in the Council of State. However, the committee of the society saw through the plan; and one of the principal members of the Government, who was present at the meeting of Monday, was publicly warned by the President, that if the demonstration was not stopped, the society would denounce him to the populace as an "*agent provocateur*." This was at three o'clock, and, though a promise was given that it should be stopped, it was found impossible to do so before six o'clock, the time appointed for the mass for the souls of those killed at Grochow. At this hour many thousands assembled in the old Market-place, with flags and torches. Government had in the meantime placed two squadrons of gendarmes so as to intercept the direct communication between the market-place and the Palace in which the Agricultural Society held its sittings, and had further placed a *cordon* of gendarmes in front of the Palace itself, a proceeding which still favoured negatively the idea of antagonism between the people and the more aristocratic element of Polish society. The crowd increasing, after a time an order was given to one of the squadrons of gendarmes to disperse it by advancing into it in line, but without drawing their sabres. An idea seems at this time to have seized the crowd that the members of the Agricultural Society had played the traitor, and I am told by a gentleman who was present that the cry of "To the Agricultural Society" was raised. Anyhow, the gendarmes were met by flaring torches and waving flags, and the horses refused to advance. Many reared, some threw their riders, and all retreated helter-skelter upon the second squadron. The second was then ordered to advance and to draw their sabres, though, I am assured, only to strike with their flat side. The result was, as might have been anticipated, that many were wounded, some severely trampled upon, and, it was said next day, two killed. This appears to have been an exaggeration, though a woman did certainly die a day or two after from injuries received in the charge. The crowd was dispersed at length, but not before the chief of police had received a very severe wound from a horse-shoe thrown at him, and been otherwise roughly handled. The next day (Tuesday), there was, of course, much excitement in the town; many stories, grievously exaggerated, were rife; und by common consent mourning was put on for those supposed to have been killed and those actually wounded. The day, however, passed over without any breach of the peace. Next morning (Wednesday, the 27th) it was arranged that a mass should be performed in one of the churches for the (supposed) killed and wounded of Monday evening, and that afterwards a procession should take place through the town. All went on peacefully till the procession found its further progress stopped at one point, near the residence of the Viceroy, by a cordon of Cossacks thrown across the street. Without violence, by mere pressure of numbers, the line was, however broken, and the Cossacks were surrounded, when they received an order to charge with their peculiar whips, consisting of a handle and a piece of cane, or some similar material, suspended from the end of it, like a small threshing flail. These they used freely, and for some time were successively able to advance and obliged to retire. While this was going on, unfortunately, a funeral procession, preceded, as usual, by priests and a cross, came along the street in an opposite direction. To avoid the blows of the whips the crowd now retired to the leeward of the funeral, and the priests continued to advance in order to protect them. The Cossacks then attacked the priests and in the struggle the cross was broken. This instantly roused all the religious prejudices hitherto dormant, and the crowd, retiring to the front of a new house that was building, furnished themselves with stones, and utterly discomfited the Cossacks, wounding many. A woman, I am told, threw the first stone, fiercely indignant at the profanation of the Cross, and believing, in common with many of the more uneducated, that the Cossacks were Mahommedans. At this point the Cossacks received an order to retire, and some detachments of Infantry, who had been kept all day in the court of the Castle in case of need, were ordered to disperse the crowd with the bayonet. They were received with stones, and one having struck the General in command, by name Zablockoy—a name to be held up to European obloquy—he gave the order to fire. Only one soldier obeyed the order, and it had to be repeated three times before the soldiers delivered their volley, and even then, from the marks of the balls near the top of the opposite house, they must have purposely levelled too high to hit the crowd. I counted myself fifteen marks at this elevation, the distance of the house from the place where the volley was fired being no more than thirty yards. On the order being given to fire, one sergeant threw down his musket, and went over to the crowd. He was a Pole, and a large subscription has since been raised for him, and he has been sent across the frontier into Germany. But the effect of the volley has yet to be told. Five fell dead, among them one of the members of the Agricultural Society, which just then had closed its session for the day, and was dispersing. Many more were wounded, and have since lost limbs by amputation. It is the popular belief that four or five more were killed, and that in the confusion their bodies were borne off by the infantry and secretly interred. I have been assured by good authority that there are several persons missing from their homes, whose absence can be accounted for on no other supposition than that they were killed. After this the crowd dispersed, but public indignation was at its height. The bodies were carried to the president and committee of the Agricultural Society, the instincts of the crowd having disabused them of any temporary idea of want of good faith on the part of that body, and action of some sort was demanded. One body—that of a Frenchman—was also taken to the residence of the French Consul-General, the crowd requesting him to report the slaughter to his Emperor. Before the society had finally decided what line of conduct to adopt, the President and Vice-President were summoned to the Castle, and were informed by the Viceroy that force would be used if any further disturbance occurred. They bowed and withdrew, but before they had left the Castle they were recalled, and asked whether there would be peace, and what the people wanted. An assurance was given that there would be no disturbance if proper means were taken to prevent it, by making timely concessions, such as the dismissal of the chief of police, and the withdrawal of the military. At first there was no appearance of yielding on the part of the Government, but, a committee of public order having been formed, consisting of representatives of almost all professions in the town, a deputation waited on Prince Gortschakoff, representing the imminent danger from popular indignation at the attack on an unarmed crowd, and again urging concessions. This was late on Wednesday evening; and on Thursday morning another deputation from the committee of the Agricultural Society proceeded to the Castle with an address to the Emperor, which, after several refusals, the Prince consented to receive and forward to St. Petersburg, the committee undertaking to do all in their power to preserve order. All the military were immediately withdrawn, and even the police, and the town was handed over to the two committees to pacify and keep peaceful. Special constables were immediately appointed from the students and others, who patrolled the streets. The Prince published an address to the inhabitants, in which he promised an investigation into the conduct of General Zablockoy, threatened any disturbers of the peace, whether Russians or Poles, with instant punishment, and ordered the dismissal of the Chief of the Police, appointing in his place a General Paulucci, who as former head of the Secret Police had gained the popular confidence. By these wise concessions peace was secured pending the arrival of an answer from the Emperor to the address; and I believe there never was such a unanimity of wish, or such an earnestness of effort, under great provocation, as on the part of all classes of Polish society to preserve order. Meanwhile it was arranged to have a public funeral for the victims of the 27th. An immense collection was made for the purpose, and Friday was spent in preparation. The streets were crowded all day, but there was no disturbance and no insults were offered. A former spy and an old officer were discovered in the act of offering arms for sale in the crowd, as if to give a pretext for the use of force on the part of the Government. They were quietly arrested and carried before the Municipal Committees, who published an order of the day to the effect that any one found with arms would be considered an enemy of his country. Friday night passed undisturbed, and Saturday dawned. It was a splendid morning—the sun bright, the air spring-like. The streets were filled with crowds, but all quiet, orderly, and dressed in deep mourning. A nation was going to the burial of its murdered sons. Precisely at ten o'clock the procession moved away from the church, where the bodies had been lying. Special constables, with their tickets of authority on their hats, and members of committee with a distinguishing white badge on theirs, were busy keeping order and giving directions. First came the charity schools, then the guilds of merchants with their banners, then the students of the academies and schools, then a body of mountain peasants known by their peculiar costume, and all of them itinerant workers in wire (Drahtmauner), then all the monks of all the orders in the town in their various robes, then the officiating bishop and the priests, accompanied by the principal nobility and merchants, then the Protestant clergy of the town, then the corpses,—five simple, plain black coffins, all alike, each with the martyr's crown of thorns, and the martyr's palm branch upon it, and each surrounded by the friends of the deceased,—then (most significant fact of all, perhaps, to one who knows the utter hostility of Pole and Jew) the chief Jewish rabbi and the principal officers of the various synagogues, and then the mighty mass of national mourners, all obedient to a word from authority, halting, checking their speed, advancing, as the necessities of the route and the breadth of the streets required. An idea may be formed of the length of the procession from the fact that it took exactly forty minutes to pass any one point from the first charity school children to the empty hearses (which followed the Jewish rabbi and officers), and without reckoning the crowds behind, who only followed without forming an organized part of it. In the procession and along the line of march there must at least have been present 100,000 persons. Arrived at the cemetery, distant two miles from the point of departure, all five bodies were deposited in one grave, with one religious ceremony, without distinction of creed or ritual; and, having seen its victims deposited in their final resting-place, the people, without noise, without utterance of reproach, without expression of other feeling than that of deep sorrow, passed back again to their homes.

There was something sublime in the quiet self-control of such a mighty mass. It was said, and said truly, that the Polish nation was passing its examination, prior to receiving its remove upwards, as worthy of a higher place; and it passed its examination right nobly! Oh! that its governors, from the Emperor downwards, could have seen it. It was a simple thing, but shows the *animus* of all present,—the reply which I heard an artisan who had placed himself at a very tempting corner of the cemetery wall, in order to prevent irregular attempts at entrance, give to a man who tried to scale it, "They have ruled us with whips; show that we don't need them." Here order triumphed, as it did everywhere. Russian officers and soldiers, of course without mourning, mingled among the crowd, and were not insulted. And then the unanimity! Poles and Jews forgot the bitter animosities of years, I may say of centuries, and formed one united people probably for the first time during their history. There is no doubt a *rouge* party in existence here, as in other countries; but the spirit of order was so strong that it durst not show itself, and has dwindled away to an insignificant faction.

But I must also do justice to the Russians. There is among them a large *physical force* party,—men who personify the dominant Russian idea prior to the Crimean war,—who sigh for the reappearance of Paskiewicz from his grave, who understand no other method of proceeding than the launching of columns of infantry and cavalry against whatever opposes them. Their cry is, repeated in every circle, "*Les canons ont gagne la Pologne; les canons la doivent conserver*;" or, slightly varied in words, "*Il n'y a rien que la severite.*" They long for, and, I fear I must add, endeavour to provoke a breach of the peace directly or indirectly, in order that an excuse may be given for the use of force. Happily hitherto the Viceroy, Prince Gortschakoff, has not yielded to influences from this party; he has made wise and timely concessions. He has recognised the existence of the Municipal Council referred to above, and advised an increase in its numbers; he has conceded the point that no political arrests shall be made without the privity of the Council, and that the person arrested shall be tried within forty-eight hours by a military court, with two of the Council as assessors, a civil advocate being allowed to defend the accused; and for the time he has left the maintenance of order in the hands of the citizens. In these conciliatory measures he has been ably seconded by the new Chief of Police, Paulucci. As an instance, I may mention that on the day of the funeral an order was given to all military guards and sentries to present arms while the procession was passing, as is usual with all funerals in ordinary times, though the funeral of Saturday was a national demonstration. As I said above, I believe the Prince to be a humane man; still there is no denying the fact that the Russians are very much afraid. All the principal ladies have already left the town. The Government finds itself opposed to a new power that it cannot comprehend—the power of order, self-control, patient endurance, with an ultimate appeal to the public opinion of Europe. The system of material force, founded on military organization, has fallen powerless before this new power.

"What is to come?" will be asked in England and elsewhere. I can only reply that the present position of the Polish nation is one of waiting, of expectation. They are waiting to see whether the Viceroy's concessions will be confirmed from St. Petersburg; they are waiting for the Emperor's reply to their address.

The right-minded even among the Russians themselves admit the necessity of reforms. The system of education is so devised as to throw every impediment in the way of intellectual development. Public justice is under the influence of Government and private dictation. The country is utterly demoralised by the venality of Government functionaries, from the highest general to the lowest custom-house clerk. This dishonesty is openly defended, so much has it become a habit of society. And, above all, the governed have no right of direct access to their Sovereign, which, in a country where the Press is not free, is the only means of redress. If, then, the Emperor confirms the concessions already made, and grants these necessary reforms, all may yet pass over peacefully. But if he does not, there will probably first be an entire disorganisation of the Administration by the resignation of the thousands of Polish Government *employes* all over the country; and then, possibly, the non-payment of taxes will follow. But force will not be resorted to; it will be the patient, persevering, untiring application of a power that bayonets cannot disperse and cannon balls cannot crush.

THE COMPARATIVE MONEYED POWER OF THE SLAVE STATES AND OF THE FREE.

The present state of America suggests many questions which before now no one ever dreamed of considering, and consequently gives many collections of statistics a significance and value which were not anticipated by those who amassed them. We are now constantly discussing the relative power of the Free States and the Slave States,—we are continually estimating what the relative force of each will be in time of war, and what its capacity for commerce in time of peace. The vagueness of such speculations makes any accurate and systematic data very valuable, and it fortunately happens that we have one nearly complete set of figures which are exactly fitted to aid our understandings. In whatever respect America is defective, it is not defective in banking statistics. The Democratic Government of the United States has exacted from the banks throughout its territority a degree of minute information which no despotism can exceed, and which seems the maximum of inquisitorial tyranny to an English banker.

These statistics will now be of use to us. The moneyed wealth of a State is a reasonably approximate index both of its efficiency in war and its capacity in peace. And of its moneyed wealth the deposits in its banks are a fair comparative test. These deposits represent the floating capital which it is able to embark in any pursuit it pleases: they are the *sinews* which it can apply as well to the task of creation as to that of destruction. If a nation is poor in these accumulated resources, its efforts, whether military or pacific, will probably be weak. If a nation is rich in these, we may reasonably expect that its exertions will be effective and powerful abroad both in war and commerce. What, then, is the comparative strength of the Slave States and of the Free when estimated by this significant and searching test?

The aggregate deposits of the *whole* American Union are a little more than £57,000,000, and of this a very little more than one-fourth belongs to the Slave States. The enumeration is as follows:*—

	Deposits.
Alabama	£1,091,509
Delaware	219,650
Florida	29,141
Georgia	1,066,115
Kentucky	1,274,150
Louisiana	4,450,008
Maryland	1,996,690
Missouri	755,364
North Carolina	334,636
South Carolina	937,263
Tennessee	973,079
Virginia	1,739,172
	14,866,777
Kansas Territory	606
	14,867,383

All the remainder of the floating capital of America belongs to the Free States. The deposits in the banks of the latter are as follows:

Connecticut	£1,254,352
Illinois	156,883
Indiana	382,607
Iowa	118,659
Maine	542,479
Massachusetts	6,254,056
Michigan	84,464
New Hampshire	267,297
New Jersey	1,291,829
New York	23,415,811
Ohio	908,913
Pennsylvania	5,887,764
Rhode Island	799,448
Vermont	177,262
Wisconsin	694,307
	42,238,080

Not a very magnificent list of "deposits" according to the notions of an English banker, but indicative of far greater wealth than those of the Slave States.

There are no returns from Arkansas, Mississippi, or Texas, where the banking system seems to be very rudimentary and imperfect. California likewise is not included.

Nor does this comparison, instructive though it is, give us by itself an adequate impression of the exact nature of the unequal rivalry which has at length arisen between the North and the South. The most expressive parallel is to contrast the great Free State of New York with the Slave State of South Carolina, which already anticipates that its capital (Charleston) will be the "New York of the South." The figures are these:—

	Deposits.
New York	£23,415,811
South Carolina	937,263

A very hopeless comparison for the novel and boastful aspirant.

We arrive at the same result if we compare the accommodation given to trade in the South and in the North. The loans and discounts of the four Free States which had lent the most were as follows:—

	Loans and Discounts.
New York	45,079,050
Massachusetts	24,168,897
Pennsylvania	11,323,610
Connecticut	6,267,776

And of the four Slave States which had lent the most:—

	Loans and Discount.
Louisiana	£7,966,361
South Carolina	6,255,430
Kentucky	5,689,036
Virginia	5,619,553

The accommodation given by the whole four not being nearly equal to that given by the single Free State of New York.

There are two very important reflections which these statistics will at once suggest at the present moment to the mind of every Englishman. The first is, that the portion of America which will be injuriously affected by the highly stringent provisions of the new protective tariff is far richer than the part which will not be so affected. Our wealthiest customers are in the Free States, and, with an absurd infatuation, those States are endeavouring to exclude the commodities they could best purchase from us, and are fostering a costly system of unhealthy protection within their own boundaries. It is not likely that they will be successful. It is not likely that the great grain-growing States of the interior will be content to be taxed for the exclusive benefit of the manufacturing and mining interests of their Eastern neighbours. It is not likely, as we have elsewhere observed, that they will be able to establish a line of custom-houses over a great tract of country where such an institution is unknown. Still, for a time the infatuated effort may have a pernicious effect, and we cannot fail to observe with regret that it will tend to impair our profitable intercourse with our richest Transatlantic neighbours.

The second remark is of a different kind. The poorness of the Southern States in loanable capital will tend to attract that capital from hence. Already has this happened to some extent, and "cotton bills" have even now been discounted in Lombard street, which in former times would never, by any chance, have found their way there. We may expect that this call for our capital will largely augment. Cotton will still be grown in the Southern States, probably for many years in enormous and augmenting quantities, and, as capital is scarce there, and the difficulty of getting it at the North must for some time be greater than it has been, we may confidently expect that it will be sought after here. This emigration of capital is natural and inevitable, and if it were not for the peculiar structure of society in the Southern States of America it would not be a subject for regret. It is natural and proper that the capital of old and accumulating countries should be transmitted to assist the industry of young and rising communities. Raw cotton is the most pressing requisite of our manufacturing industry, and wherever it is to be raised, probably, English capital must go to raise it. Such an interchange of benefits between new countries and old is a principal instrument of commercial civilisation, and if we are wise we should rather seek for its increase than desire its diminution. But the present social and industrial system of the Southern States of America is too inseparably bound up with slavery to make it possible for us to rejoice at an increased connection with them. We do not mean that there is any reason for apprehending a slave outbreak in consequence of present events; indeed we do not believe that an abrupt termination to American slavery is very likely to happen speedily from any cause. But with such a basis as slavery, every social system must be unstable and unsatisfactory; and it must be with regret that we contemplate the evident probabilities of a new tie between us and any industrial system resting upon an essentially false and dangerous foundation.—*Economist, March 16.*

* These figures are made up according to the return received nearest to the 1st of January, 1860, the last date up to which the whole of them have been made public.

Adjenbilly Creek.—From a gentleman just returned we gather the following particulars:—M'Alister and party, after turning the creek, worked yesterday two hours in their claim, to prospect it, an washed out more than one ounce of gold. They are in high spirits with the result. The German on the dry diggings has now in his employ sixteen men, at wages £3 per week. Jumping has become the order of the day, and Robertson and party appear to be suffering from it. The population still increases. The banks of the creek are lined on either side by cabins of the miners, who appear to be making themselves comfortable for the winter. The late rains have not swollen the creek. A new line of road from Kiley's Swamp to the diggings has been marked, bringing them within a distance of seventeen miles from Tumut. The line presents no physical difficulties greater than what are found on the old track.—*Wynyard Times of Friday.*

The Hume Bridge.—The plan of the proposed bridge over the Yass River at Hume's crossing-place is described by practical men as in every way superior to that previously designed. It is to be constructed on the principle of what is known as a "skew" bridge; the roadway is to be eighteen feet wide, being six feet broader than in the former plan, and instead of one arch of 150 feet span, it is now intended that there will be eleven piers and arches, the centre one measuring fifty-five feet. The height of the flooring is to be twenty-six feet above the ordinary water-level; four feet above the flood line in March, 1860, and rests on the reputed line of the flood in 1852.—*Yass Courier.*

Mining News.—After all the hardships which the diggers of the Valley of the Araluen have had to encounter since the flood of February, 1860, there appears to be now, thanks to the dry weather, a fair prospect of their making up the losses incurred by them. During the past week the Valley has been unusually busy, and in some of the engine claims a double number of hands have been employed, and washing is carried on unceasingly nights and day. The diggers seem determined "to make hay while the sun shines," and the large claim holders deserve a long continuance of prosperity and good luck after the extraordinary tenacity with which they have stuck to their ground against "a sea of troubles." In addition to those claims which are worked by steam engines, many others are "shaping" well, and it is now many months since we saw so many happy faces as now present themselves on visiting the valley. At Bell's Creek, Forsyth's party have been at enormous expense, working on an extensive scale for months and without any return. A few days ago, however, they hit upon the gold, and the first prospect was 1 dwt. to the tin dish. Higher up this creek the specimens of quartz which have been obtained are of extraordinary richness. At Strike-a-Light Flat the Chinese are very busy, and have bought Mr. Hyland's large claim for £600. This claim has been very rich, and during the time it was worked by the late proprietors yielded something like £6000 worth of gold. Many of the other claims lower down Jembaicumbene Creek are also turning out well; but the population here at the present time is almost entirely Celestial, and report says that they are all armed with a fixed determination of resisting any attempt that might be made by Europeans to remove them. Several parties are out prospecting upon Mr. Maddrell's estate; although the colour is found wherever a hole is sunk, the gold has not yet been discovered in payable quantities. At Major's Creek dulness reigns supreme, with the exception of some few who are lucky enough to have rich claims. On the banks of the Shoalhaven River the yield of gold is very steady, and no complaints are uttered by those at work there. Little River still maintains its reputation. The parties who work the crushing machine are reported to be making fourteen ounces of gold per week, and it was stated yesterday in town that another and richer reef had been discovered. There have been no more nuggets since the 140z. one found a fortnight ago by Budgeree Bill, who appears to have a happy knack of hitting on the gold in lumps.—*Braidwood Dispatch.*

Deserter.—On Friday afternoon a man, who gave his name as John Murray, surrendered himself to constable Toomey, as a deserter from the 12th Regiment. He had taken French leave of his corps at Lambing Flat, last Sunday week, and must since then have been skulking at a considerable distance from the road, as he was not aware till the time of surrendering himself, that the detachment to which he belonged had passed through Goulburn.—*Courier.*

Accident to Mr. Moriarty, M.L.A.—Captain Moriarty, M.L.A. for Braidwood, met with an accident on Wednesday. It appears that the hon. member and another gentleman were riding together at Manar, on the day in question, when the gentleman who was a little in the rear, came up and ran against Captain Moriarty's horse, causing it to swerve and bringing the hon. member's ancle into contact with a tree. The injury sustained by Captain Moriarty was such that he has not been able to put his foot to the ground since the accident happened.—*Braidwood Observer.*

The Gulf Diggings.—Mr. Griffin returned from the Gulf diggings on Wednesday last, and no doubt his report will soon be made public. We learn from another quarter that this gold-field will be proclaimed in the course of a week, and that the claim of the discoverers will then be taken into consideration by the Government. We are repeatedly asked where the gold from the Gulf finds its way. We cannot clearly answer the question, but consider it not improbable that Mr. Emmott of Moruya is a large purchaser, and that it finds its way to Sydney by the steamer. But little of the produce of the field comes on to Braidwood. The Gulf is spoken of as very unhealthy, the sun not making its appearance this weather till noon, and the scrub being terrific. Should, however, the diggings yield as well as at present stated, the latter conditions may be speedily altered.—*Braidwood Observer.*

The Season.—Winter appears to have set in with premature severity, and during the last week we might have been in the very middle of winter, the cold was so extreme. Snow has fallen in all elevated portions of the country at the Upper Adelong, Reedy Flat, and Tumberumba. The Kiandra mailman also reports that he had, on his last journey downwards, to urge his horse for several miles through snow higher than the animal's knees, sometimes rising to the saddle-flaps.—*Wynyard Times.*

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SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 3.

Lady Denison, for Launceston (resumed her voyage).
Montezuma, for Hawke's Bay.
Caroline, for South Sea Islands.
Yarra Yarra (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JUNE 3.

Marco Polo, for Macassar; Hugh Roberts, for Portland Bay.

CLEARANCES.—JUNE 3.

Marco Polo, barque, 224 tons, Captain Lawsen, for Macassar, in ballast. Passengers—Messrs. Augusta, Johannsen.

Hugh Roberts, schooner, 99 tons, Captain Cooper, for Portland Bay.

Gipsy, schooner, 45 tons, Captain Shepherd, for Twofold Bay, with four passengers and sundries.

Yarra Yarra (s.), Captain Bell, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Backhouse, 5 children, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Codner, Mrs. Cracknell and 2 children, Mrs. Hubbard, Messrs. P. Black, Mitchell, J. Martin, J. R. Atkins, Swanston, J. Simpson, S. G. Green, W. J. Mellit, and 66 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JUNE 3.

Janet, from Shoalhaven, with 32 tons potatoes, 97 bags maize, 19 bags wheat, 4 coops fowls, 8 kegs butter, 4 hides; Duane of Fife, from Bellambi, with 150 tons coal; Agenoria, from Broken Bay, with 400 baskets shells; Sarah Dent, from Botany, with 6000 feet timber, 500 spokes, 40 pairs shafts, 45 poles; Economist, and Magnet, from Brisbane Water, with 1100 baskets shells; Unknown, from Wollongong, with 64 tons coal; Hercules, Margaret and Mary, Lavina, Rose, Tiger, Liberty, Petrel, Bard's Legacy, and Mountain Maid, from Newcastle, with 812 tons coal; Illalong (s.), from Morpeth, with 128 bales hay, 100 bags maize, 30 bags flour, 10 bags salt, 6 coops poultry, 10 cases eggs, 30 pigs, 1 horse.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—JUNE 3.

Economist, for Brisbane Water; William and Betsy for the Hawkesbury; Jessie, and Flying Fish, for Manning River; Agenoria, for Botany; Sarah Dent, for Botany; Bard's Legacy, Catherine, Rose, and Tiger, for Newcastle.

EXPORTS.—JUNE 3.

Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne: 23 cases cigars, 2348 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 59 bags maize, A. Black; 2 bales blankets, Colonial Storekeeper; 3 cases wine, Wyndham and Lindeman; 6 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 2 packages, Brush and Mac Donnell; 3 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 2 packages, Paddington and Sons; 1 cask honey, 3 hogsheads eggs, 5 bales cabbage tree, 15 kegs butter, 231 bags maize, 1 package cheese, C. B. Bond; 3 packages fruit, Young; 36 casks fish, Lee Lee; 1 case, Gregory, Cubitt; 1 bale, Prince, Bray, and Co.; 1 case, L. Davis; 103 drums tar, G. Howell; 163 bags maize, H. H. Beauchamp; 12 cases fruit, Ardoil; 2 cases, J. Clark; 37 packages fruit, T. Beck; 36 packages fruit, G. C. Watson; 50 bags maize, A. Black; 180 cheeses, R. Newcombe; 25 cases fruit, J. Spurway; 18 bags oysters, Kimber; 2 cases, Sands and Kenny; 1 case, A. M'Arthur; 7 kegs butter, A. Barry; 1 case, F. M'Nab and Co.; 4 cases plants, Shepherd; 1 case, D. M'Call; 20 casks butter, J. M'Kanney; 23 casks butter, W. Speer; 25 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 1 case, L. H. Smith; 4 cases plants, J. Baptist; 60 cases fruit, R. J. Hardy; 21 cases fruit, P. James; 81 cases fruit, T. Johnson; 1 horse, Kingham; 13 cases fruit, M. Lawless; 8 casks butter, N. Street; 175 bags maize, W. Wright; 1 box coin (£3411), Oriental Bank; 6 packages, S. Callaghan; 35 kegs butter, Whittingham; 9 packages fruit, H. Woodward; 27 packages fruit, M'Keown; 4 hogsheads oysters, J. Head; 1 bag oysters, W. Buckland.

Hugh Roberts, for Portland Bay: 12 packages fruit, T. Cooper; 6330 spokes, 700 felloes, 1312 cedar boards, 26 dray poles, 12 naves, 8 casks turnery, 1 safe, A. M'Lean.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR MACASSAR.—By the Marco Polo, this day, at noon, if not under way.

FOR EDEN AND MELBOURNE.—By the City of Sydney (s.), on Wednesday, at 2:30 p.m.

FOR SHOALHAVEN.—By the Queen Bee, on Wednesday, at 6 p.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Union (s.), on Wednesday, at 5:30 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, June 3:—City of Sydney (s.), 700 tons, Captain Moodie, for Melbourne; Maria, brig, 156 tons, Captain Bain, for Wellington; City of Sydney, brig, 88 tons, Captain Ledstra, for Melbourne; Margaret Thompson, brig, 150 tons, Captain Sullivan, for Stewart's Island.

The Pride, from Oporto, which touched at Melbourne, and left for Sydney on the 1st instant, has on board 400 hogsheads 828 quarter-casks and 250 cases wine, consigned to Lamb, Parbury, and Co.

Our steam coasting marine will receive a very considerable augmentation within the next few months. The Kemble, a fast and powerful boat, belonging to the Illawarra Steam Company, sent for when the Klondyke diggings were expected to attract a very large population, is at Twofold Bay re-fitting, and may be expected in Sydney on Thursday. The Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Diamantina, intended for the northern ports, has been ten weeks at sea, and is expected to arrive in Sydney towards the end of next month. The Company have also building in London a full power paddle boat, the Prince of Wales, which was progressing very rapidly when the last mail left, and is expected in time for the next wool season. A powerful steam tug for the same Company is also building, and is expected to leave England about July. The Hunter River Steam Company have also a boat on the stocks, which has been ordered after full consideration of the best points in the various vessels now on that line. There is also a vessel building for a Company now being established in Queensland, which is intended for the northern ports of that colony, and is expected to arrive early in 1862.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

June 1.—Kellermont, schooner, 160 tons, Stevens, from Melbourne.
June 1.—Vibilia, schooner, 121 tons, Gregory, from Geelong.
June 1.—Jessie, schooner, 119 tons, Law, from Melbourne.
June 1.—Jane, schooner, 142 tons, Leneven, from Geelong.
June 1.—Drover, brig, 174 tons, Patern, from Geelong.
June 1.—Bright Planet, barque, 168 tons, M'Pherson, from Geelong.
June 1.—Spray, brig, 142 tons, Hellman, from Sydney.
June 1.—Fortune, brig, 261 tons, Walsh, from Sydney.
June 1.—Esperanza, brig, 134 tons, M'Kay, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURE.

June 2.—James Paxton, schooner, Davis, for Geelong, with 72 tons coal, 155 bags maize.

COASTERS INWARD.

June 1.—Iona, Susannah, Nancy.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

WINDS AND WEATHER.

June 3.—9 a.m.—Cape Otway, N.W., cloudy
King's Island, W., light
Queenscliff, N.W., fine
Kiandra, calm, fair, clear
Thermometer below freezing point
Tumut, 8., fine sharp frost
Yass, calm, very foggy, sharp frost
Goulburn, dense fog, hard frost
Bathurst, S.W., fine, frosty
Mudgee, S.E., fine
Newcastle, fine.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial, communication	perfect
Northern	" "
Kiandra	" "
Western	" "
Railway	" "
South Head	" "
Adelaide	" "

PORT OF SYDNEY.

IMPORTS.—JUNE 3.

Agricultural implements, 34 packages	£200	Hides, 574	£427
Apothecaries' ware, 5 packages	60	Horses, 2	70
Apples, 430 packages	199	Iron, 64 tons	545
Apparel, 4 packages	85	Ironmongery, 81 packages	6029
Beer, 150 packages	230	Lampware, 5 casks	100
Biacking, 2 hogsheads	60	Medicine, 5 cases	60
Boots, 172 trunks	2060	Nets, 6 cases	40
Clothes pins, 50 cases	135	Nails, 182 packages	225
Currants, 12 barrels	45	Opium, 1 case	175
Candles, 50 cases	80	Oilstores, 113 packages	400
Chinese goods, 94 packages	304	Oil, 313 packages	1030
Clocks, 104 cases	328	Onions, 2 tons	20
Carriage, 1 case	40	Pianos, 5 cases	320
Coffee, 2 casks	80	Pipes, 8 cases	230
Drapery, 6 packages	360	Palings, 500,000	150
Drugs, 64 packages	795	Paper, 100 bales	1870
Effects, 4 packages	85	Potatoes, 126 tons	310
Firearms, 1 case	25	Sugar, 75 tons	—
Fish, 209 packages	600	Starch, 93 cases	140
Fancy goods, 70 packages	1263	Stationery, 7 cases	335
Flannel, 6 bales	300	Saddlery, 6 cases	240
Fruit, 73 packages	71	Staves, 4000	28
Flour, 120 tons	2350	Shingles, 200,000	200
Government stores, 205 packages	4115	Tools, 55 cases	230
Hats, 6 cases	100	Tobacco, 227 packages	6485
Hardware, 942 packages	6153	Umbrellas, 4 cases	135
		Varnish, 2 cases	20
		Whisky, 8 quarter-casks	50
		Wire rope, 2 packages	20
		Wheat, 10,887 bushels	2750

SYDNEY HEADS.

TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
June 3. 8:30 a.m.	West,	Light, and clear,
Noon,	S.S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
5 p.m.	S.S.E.	Fresh, and ditto.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. 2ND AND 3RD JUNE.

Station.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force.	Extent of cloud.
Albury	29·340	44°	...	...	58°	39°	...	N.N.E.	...	7·
Goulburn	27·816	47°	43°	39·5	59°	27·6	...	S.W.	1	4·
Bathurst	27·836	43°	35°	...	57°	24·8	...	W.	1	1·
Newcastle	29·974	49°	48°	42°	61°	41°	...	N.W.	3	3·
June 3.										
Albury	29·400	36°	...	...	59°	32°	...	N.	1	10·
Goulburn	27·950	43°	29·8	29·5	44·5	24·5	...	...	...	10·
Bathurst	27·862	44°	33°	...	...	22°	...	S.	1	...
Newcastle	30·034	51°	49°	48°	...	41°	...	N.W.	3	3·

WEATHER.—June 2nd, Albury, fine; Goulburn, fine; Bathurst, fine; Newcastle, fine.
June 3rd, Albury, very foggy; Goulburn, dense fog, very cold, hard frost; Bathurst, fine, and frosty; Newcastle, fine.

TEA MEETING.—The old teachers and scholars of Pitt-street Congregational Sabbath Schools hold a tea meeting in the school-room this evening.

LECTURE.—The Rev. A. Stephen delivers a lecture this evening, in connection with the Church of England Sunday School Institute, in the society's rooms, Phillip-street, at half-past seven o'clock. Subject: "The Primitive Christians."

COPPER ORE FROM ROCKHAMPTON.—Some very fine specimens of copper ore have been brought by the steamer Telegraph from Queensland, and are at present in the shop of Mr. Felton, jeweller, in George-street. The mine belongs to Mr. Manton, and is about fifty miles beyond Rockhampton. The ore, which presents indications of great richness, is to be tested by Professor Watt, of the Sydney University; some of the ore previously obtained was stated to contain as much as eighty per cent. of copper. The mine is within twenty miles of the river, so that if the ore should turn out to be as valuable as is anticipated, it can be shipped at comparatively little expense, and will pay to send home unsmelted. A piece of the ore has been brought by Mr. Lance to our office, where it can be seen by any who may wish to inspect it.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1861. June		SUN. Risen.	Sets.	HIGH WATER. Morn.	After.
4	TUESDAY	7 4	5 56	4 17	4 38

MOON.—New, 8th instant, 11h. 48m. p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1861.

IT must be the last worldly consolation of a philanthropic scoundrel when mounting the scaffold that his fate will be a warning to all who might be seduced by his exploits, and that his body—which under the control of a villanous mind has proved destructive to life—may, in the hands of the anatomist, enable the physician to save life. Such satisfaction the New South Wales Government must feel. As the more ancient colony, as well as the more pretentious, we have had the eyes of the world upon us whenever they could be spared from other and more interesting pursuits. We could not adopt the proverb of SHAKSPERE and claim to—

"Play such fantastic tricks
Before high Heaven as make the angels weep,"

but we may fully affirm that we have afforded considerable amusement to the opposite party, and that we have destroyed and prevented as much good and diffused as much evil as could be expected from the most apt scholars of the most merry devils.

It is highly gratifying to our vanity as a people to be quoted in high places—to be presented to the British Parliament and country as the scapegrace of the British household—as the worthless son who despoiled the inheritance, or who by his ungracious and insulting demeanour has brought dishonour upon his father's house and turned the best advantages into misery and confusion. As the Australian politician—late the hero of the mob, now its contempt—seeks in the clubs of London a solace for his disappointment, he doubtless, if he gains the notice of our English chiefs who have by no very great personal merit avoided the rock of reform—recals the nursery rhyme,

"Says I to myself, 'tis a lesson to me;
That man is a picture of what I might be."

Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL and their rivals have only to proceed boldly in their course of life and they will have just as much authority and influence in the government of England as our first reformers have in the government of this country.

The surrounding colonies are evidently diligent spectators of our achievements. They see what we have done for ourselves;—that with great preliminary advantages—with enormous means of advancement—with a power of borrowing all but unlimited—with a territory so vast as to contain reserves for distant ages and generations, with all the prestige of priority and long experience of Government, we have brought ourselves into difficulties and straits which our rulers cannot deal with, and which, therefore, as the next best thing, they impudently deny. We believe, in this colony even, that the sober and intelligent classes would possess influence which would give them a majority in the Government, were there not geographical difficulties which prevent their combination, and which have given a disastrous power to the radicals of this metropolis. These last can never build, but they are potent to destroy.

The other colonies are happily more evenly balanced. Even Victoria, from the mode in which population is distributed, and from the variety of its interests, will probably return to safer paths. The constitution of a second chamber, being the real check upon democracy, has given them time for reflection, and the people who have discovered the folly of their guides, are now prepared to support the policy they were said formerly to detest. They are probably approaching that time when any man who proposes even an improvement in the structure of Government will encounter suspicion, and have to contend for it against odds not as insuperable but, at all events, as vigorous as those which have hitherto favoured perpetual change.

The result of a more moderate policy has shown itself strikingly in Queensland. We will not now discuss whether the country could not have been better governed in union with this, but we fully admit that that connection could promise nothing under an Assembly such as we have seen gathered. There can be no question, therefore, of the positive advantages which have resulted to Queensland from separation. They have been quit of the metropolitan incubus. They have been able to establish their land policy upon a reasonable basis. They have given, as much in the mode of their proceeding as in the superior structure of their Government, confidence to all persons who desire to invest in that country. There are few portions of the earth more highly favoured, and if the people proceed in the same cautious and reasonable way, nothing can prevent their taking a very high place in the Australian group. There is indeed, in Brisbane, a mob who are inspired by the same views and petty ambitions as have destroyed this country. They are, however, small in comparison with the general population. Happily there are no religious differences to aggravate the political strife. It is simply a question betwen the British and the anti-British notions of government, and we may imagine that our example in their view, as well as that of the United States, will incline them aright.

The great cause of all our difficulties is, that we have transferred the working majority of the country from the settled and intelligent inhabitants to the moving, the thriftless, ignorant, and discontented portion of the people. Thus we have the ridiculous spectacle of men without the slightest pretension from their wealth or education, or even social standing, absolutely governing elections, and pretending to put under a ban every colonist who has been known for his enterprise, his intelligence, or his independence.

The late *coup d'etat* seems to have produced a profound impression among the Queensland public men, and we observe that a series of resolutions are to be submitted to the Upper House on the 12th instant, by the Hon. W. H. YALDWIN, calling upon the Government to take steps by which that colony may be saved from the same fate. The resolutions are six in number. They state—

That in the opinion of this House it is highly expedient that the power exercised by the Act 18 and 19 Vic., cap. 64, shall forthwith cease. Because—

1. As has been already demonstrated in a neighbouring colony, the exercise of an unlimited power of creation of members of the Legislative Council is liable to abuse in a manner whereby all deliberative and independent action of that branch of the Legislature is destroyed; its office and functions brought into contempt; and the safeguard it is supposed to afford against hasty, pernicious, and tyrannical legislation virtually destroyed and set aside.

2. To guard against the abuse of the powers at present vested in the Crown, to maintain the rights and privileges of this House, as a separate, independent, and co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, it is most desirable that all future appointments to that body should be by election.

3. That having regard to the objects contemplated in the creation of a second chamber, it is expedient that the constituency from which it should principally derive its powers, should represent the property and matured intelligence of the colony; that it should be a permanent body, not subject to dissolution; that its members should retire in a certain fixed ratio periodically. And that the seats thus vacated should be filled by the re-election of the same, or by the election of new members.

4. A Constitution analogous to that established in Victoria, so far as relates to the elective qualification, and tenure of seats by members, would, it is believed, be applicable to this community.

5. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his Excellency the Governor, with a request that he will be pleased to direct the law officers of the Crown to give effect to the same, by the preparation and introduction of a bill into Parliament.

6. That a copy of these resolutions be also communicated to the Legislative Assembly.

We have understood that these resolutions are likely to be adopted almost unanimously. There is no doubt that the maxim "Let well alone" is generally the safest, and in ordinary circumstances we should certainly advise a Government to suffer a constitution to stand whose operation has been hitherto beneficial. There is also much to be said in favour of a nominated, in distinction from an elected Upper Chamber. But then against this is the tremendous power of swamping, which, though it belongs in theory to the British constitution is regulated in its exercise by the most formidable obstructions and counter-checks. Were any accident to place Mr. CRIBB at the head of the Government, there is no doubt that swamping would be the first and last remedy for any pretence at resistance in the Upper House. It is very short-sighted in the Radicals that they have made it a part of their creed to resign this card. Their confraternity in Canada were more wise in their generation, and were the opponents of an elected Upper House as less subservient to the domination of the democracy.

It is while the Government of Queensland is in the freshness of its strength, and while the corrupters of the people have not time to organise for mischief, that the legislature should at once place their constitution upon a safe and immovable basis. It is useless to attempt reform in times of furious excitement, and when the structure of Government is debated along with some popular cry like that of "free selection." In this country, we believe that we shall have no chance of rescuing the Upper House from the most democratic, and therefore useless, construction, but by getting rid beforehand of those cries which conceal the ultimate peril from the people. If the Church and State question were determined; if the relation of the Government to religious communities were finally settled—if the land cry were silenced, we might then proceed to the Upper House question in the hope of a rational solution.

In Queensland they have no such cries. Now, therefore, is the time for the Government to submit such amendments as may save the constitution from violent shocks whenever temporary passions shall blind the eyes of the multitude. There are none so deeply interested in thus settling government as the people who earn their daily bread. If Queensland offers an asylum for capital it will be a paradise for workmen. If those who have money to invest are as sure that their rights will be protected as if they were operating in Great Britain, we can see no bounds to the power of borrowing, and no limits to the possibility of improvement. In some of the Continental States script has been at a discount of from twenty to fifty per cent. The interest paid by those who borrow varies, as dealing with them assumes the aspect of a game of chance; while the English Government can obtain at three per cent. as much as she may desire, the contractor for the loan being deemed a fortunate man. We put it to the common sense of the working classes whether they would lend to people who are clamorous for democracy? Whether they would trust them with five shillings per head all round? Whether, putting all their names together, they would take their guarantee for any great risk? This fact, so patent to the observation of every one, must be enlisted in one or other form in the Constitution. It is a fact which cannot be eliminated. It is a truth which cannot be ignored. If we give the world a guarantee of our stability, our solvency, our good faith, in the structure of any Government, we may hope everything from the enterprise of capitalists; especially as nature has done all for us that nature ever did for the most favoured country in the world.

THE two Governments of the colonies of Victoria and Queensland are both keeping pace with each other in their efforts to amend the law relating to the transfer of real property. Both of them luckily have got their Land Bills out of the road. That question has been disposed of, and no longer blocks the way. Legislation on other questions has become possible. Neither of them, up to the present time, has derived any very conspicuous benefit from free selection. Queensland lives in hope that it will do so presently, and Victoria laments in despair that the notion has turned out a failure. But whatever the effect of their respective bills, whether they have given rise to expectation or disappointment, the principal and most important effect is that the public is no longer convulsed on the subject, the parliamentary sessions are no longer made interminable, cabinets and constituencies are able to think of good government in general, and Ministers, in order to hold their position with safety, are obliged to look up other and practical reforms. Some day we may hope to arrive at the same condition of beatitude in New South Wales. But as long as our Ministers can nurse their Land Bills, of course they will do so. It is the best chance that has ever been offered since responsible government began, for giving something like a security of tenure of the treasury benches. A short life, and not a very merry one, has been the fate of other Administrations. The present one may fairly claim the credit of having discovered and displayed the secret of keeping in. As long as they can dangle the Land Bill before the public eye they are safe. A great pretence of zeal and compliance mixed with a little obstinacy, judiciously displayed at the right junctures, will continue to make them as necessary to the question as the question is to them. There is a limit, however, to the popular impatience, and the game must not be played too long. The present blockade of all useful legislation cannot last for ever, and Ministers must look out for some fresh reform to patronise. Having already done a great deal of mischief, we shall be glad to see them compensate for it by doing a little good. And if they would take the reform of conveyancing under their wing, they might, to some extent, atone for their misdeeds. It is not a very popular topic; it cannot be made a party question, and therefore very much political capital is not to be made out of it, while it is undoubtedly a difficult subject to deal with. It cannot be recommended as a promising question for a mere set of trading politicians; but it is one of great utility to the public, and especially to small proprietors of land, of whom we are promised a great supply.

Mr. TORRENS has been invited down to Queensland to lecture upon the reform with which his name has become so prominently associated, partly, we presume, to inform and educate public opinion on the subject, and partly to assist the Government in preparing a measure based on the experience already gained in South Australia.

In Victoria, Mr. IRELAND has disdained to follow meekly in the steps of Mr. TORRENS, and though taking hints freely from him, as well as from the bill of Sir HUGH CAIRNS, has compiled an original measure, for which he claims the merit of being effective, while, at the same time it is not so thorough an innovation as the South Australian Act.

The essential principle of Mr. IRELAND's bill is, of course, the substitution of a register of title for a register of deeds. This, in fact, constitutes the great reform, all the rest is matter of detail. Mr. IRELAND admits that the upshot of all the discussions and commissions in the mother country has been the conclusion that this change is practicable, and that it would be attended with immense benefit in the simplification of titles and the cheapening of conveyances. No reform, therefore, which falls short of this will satisfy the popular demand. There is room for difference of opinion as to the best mode of effecting it, but that this is the change required may now be regarded as a settled question.

The Board constituted by Mr. TORRENS for investigating titles consists of three laymen backed up by two solicitors. Mr. IRELAND, with more professional leanings, prefers to submit the investigation of title to a competent lawyer, to be called the "Master in Conveyancing," whose decision should be confirmed by a Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in equity.

Mr. IRELAND's tribunal, however, has the advantage of being more prompt and decisive in its action. On Mr. TORRENS' plan any person putting forward an objection to the granting of a clear title may enter a caveat, and the action of this may delay the possession of the certificate for perhaps three years. Through the operation of his new judicial tribunal, backed by the Supreme Court, Mr. IRELAND would bring all disputes to a determination at once. We incline to think the alteration an improvement. He, however, agrees with Mr. TORRENS in making a parliamentary title indefeasible, and in providing a fund, at the cost of those who are accommodated, for compensating those who may be proved to have suffered by erroneous decisions.

It is satisfactory to find that, though this law reform in these colonies has been initiated by a layman, leading lawyers, and even Crow law officers, are coming round to support it. The opposition is thus weakened, and the public are no longer scandalised or terrified by finding that all who know most about legal matters denounce the change and predict evil consequences as sure to flow from it. There has been a curious process going on in South Australia, by which the professional opposition has been gradually disintegrated. When Mr. TORRENS first expounded his reform, the Press and the lay public all sided with him, but he could not get a single lawyer to back him. But when the turn of the political wheel made him Premier for a short time, it was necessary that he should have an Attorney-General; and it was necessary, of course, that his Attorney-General should support the principles of his bill. What lawyer who has never enjoyed office is proof against the irresistible seductions of being put at the top of the profession? One was caught who agreed to throw in his lot with Mr. TORRENS. This was convert number one. Then when the bill passed, there were salaries for two permanent legal advisers to the Board, and of course two more lawyers were caught. Subsequent events led to resignations and fresh appointments in these offices, and it was refreshing to see the readiness with which the posts were accepted. Then, too, a succession of Ministerial changes required a relay of fresh Attorneys-General, and as the entire lay public were determined on having the reform thoroughly carried out, every one who was "sent for" to form a Ministry was obliged to go through the ranks of the profession and catch a lawyer who was willing to be caught, and of course they succeeded. The late Attorney-General and the present one were conspicuous for the fun they made of Mr. TORRENS' attempts at law reform, but they have both seen the error of their way, and are now meek converts to the new system. A dozen or more of the lawyers, as a last resort drew up a round robin to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, praying him to disallow the bill on constitutional and other grounds. But the GOVERNOR, in enclosing their memorial, thoroughly analysed and refuted it. Himself, an ex-barrister and ex-judge, and professionally competent to deal with the question, he has warmly espoused the reform. He combatted the objections that the Act was unconstitutional, or was repugnant to the law of Great Britain, or was an invasion of the Royal prerogative. The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE has not replied in detail to the arguments of the memorialists, but has simply informed them that their allegations having been duly considered, no cause appears for disallowing the Act. He does not commit himself to any expression of approval of it, but leaves the colonists free to experiment in the matter in the way most pleasing to themselves. There still, however, remains some legal opposition to be overcome. The Judges of the Supreme Court have rather frowned upon Mr. TORRENS' doings, and have prevented an appeal within the colony from their own decision by unanimously adjudicating that the old Court of Appeal, consisting of the Governor and his Executive, has been destroyed by the Constitution Act, which altered the character of the Executive, and has never been restored. A commission has been appointed by the Government to enquire into the operation of the Act and suggest improvements. On this commission, the CHIEF JUSTICE has a seat. The result will probably be some recommendation by which any valid legal objections that still exist may be obviated, and the views of the profession and the public harmonised. Any reaction against the main principle of the Act is now impossible.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

LAMBING FLAT.

Monday, 6 a.m.

THE Escort has left with 2269 ounces.

The weather still continues dry. Water greatly wanted for mining purposes.

CAMDEN.—A cricket match was played here on the Queen's birthday, between eleven boys from Mr. Boyd's school, Campbelltown, and eleven of Mr. Gordon's school, at Macquarie Grove, Camden; the latter being victorious. The score is as follows:—Campbelltown, 46 first innings, and 28 in the second; Camden, 47 first innings, and 29 in the second, with nine wickets to spare.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—MONDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Wise and a special jury of twelve.

RUFFY AND ANOTHER V. FRASER.

The trial of this case—an action for trespass on a squatting station—was resumed, and lasted all day. The evidence on both sides was closed on Friday, the 17th ultimo, at which time the trial had lasted six days. Mr. Darvell's address for the defendant occupied the whole of yesterday. The trial will, no doubt, occupy two days more—perhaps, a third.

INSOLVENCY OF KIRCHNER.—It should have been stated, that Mr. Justice Milford was accidentally absent at the delivery of the judgment, but was party to and concurred entirely in it. It was the judgment of the full Court.

STILLING V. MURNIN.—In the judgment of Mr. Justice Wise, (the paragraph beginning "In the present case of Jefferys," &c.;) for—"In the present case of Jefferys having power as agent for and as the accredited representative of his partner; the defendant, to carry on the business"—read "In the present case, Jefferys, having power as agent for and as the accredited representative of his partner the defendant, to carry on," &c. In the same case, in the judgment of the Chief Justice, for—"But the defendant, by his then partner Jefferys, who, acting in legal contemplation at the time for both,"—read "But the defendant, by his then partner Jefferys, who acted in legal contemplation at the time for both," &c.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

MONDAY.

YESTERDAY the June Gaol Delivery was opened at Darlinghurst, by his Honor Mr. Justice Milford, with a calendar of twenty-five cases; the gravest offences comprised in the indictments being robbery with arms, forgery, horse stealing, and rape.

STEALING IN A DWELLING.

George Gall, a German of respectable appearance, was indicted for having at Sydney stolen certain goods and chattels of the value of £20 from the dwelling of Thomas Langley.

Prisoner pleaded guilty, but urged in extenuation of his offence that, having been working for Mr. Langley, and being in the receipt of no money, he was hard pressed to pay for his lodgings, and that with the proceeds of the goods stolen he paid for his lodgings and bought clothes.

The Attorney-General prayed judgment, and handed in two letters which had been received from the prisoner's German friends in testimony of his previous good character and respectability.

His Honor, in consideration of prisoner's age (25), his previous fair reputation, and the circumstance that at the time of the offence he was hardly pressed for means, said he would deal as leniently with him as he could, hoping that he might yet recover his position in society.

Prisoner was sentenced to be confined in Darlinghurst gaol for four calendar months.

ROBBERY WITH ARMS.

John Morton and John Lacklan were indicted for that they did, on the 24th of May, 1861, at Sydney, being then severally armed with certain offensive weapons, to wit pistols, make an assault upon Frederick Forrester, putting him in danger of his life; and that they did feloniously and violently steal from him 4s. 3d. in moneys and a pocket-book.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty and were undefended. The Attorney-General appeared to prosecute.

After the Attorney-General had briefly stated the case, and before proceeding to call witnesses,

The prisoner Morton expressed a desire that all witnesses should be removed from the court whilst he made a statement. All witnesses in the case having left the court by order of his Honor, Morton said that a similar case to this was tried in Ireland, it which it was proved that the police had been the concoctors of the crime, and had employed money and agents to work upon the parties.

His Honor: This, if in defence, should be reserved.

Prisoner: Being undefended I feel bound to state this in our behalf. I think it I can prove to you a point of law upon this matter, and show that the police were the sole cause of this crime being committed, I am entitled to an acquittal.

His Honor: You are now upon your trial, and by-and-by, when the proper time comes, you can make any address.

Prisoner: I think that having made these remarks, if there was any lawyer in the court of a humane disposition, whose soul is not in money, he might get up the same defence as was got up by Mr. Whiteside in 1847.

Henry Charles Harrison called and sworn: I am an inspector of the Sydney police, and know the prisoners at the bar; I recollect seeing them about a week prior to the 24th of May; I saw them on that day in town, and again about ten o'clock at night: they were together, and about ten o'clock that night I saw them on the South Head Road; I was about 150 yards from the toll-bar, on the side farthest from Sydney, near a fence, and saw them come down by the Barrack wall, apparently from the sand-hills; I recognised them, and drew up under the shade of the fence on the side of the road opposite to the toll-house, thinking they would pass me; when near the toll-house, however, they turned short, and entered it, the door being open; I could see a reflected light through the door, which was afterwards closed; I then crossed over the road and found the door ajar; I could see into the room, and perceived the prisoner Morton close against the door, and Lacklan was just beyond him, near the centre of the room; Lacklan had crape upon his face as well as Morton, though I am not so certain with regard to the latter, as I could only see the side of his head at the time; as I pushed the door open, Morton levelled a pistol at my chest, and Lacklan who was behind him did the same over Morton's shoulder; there was a man standing in the centre of the room with his hands tied by means of a black handkerchief, and there was another man sitting or lying on a bed or sofa in the same room; I was then on the doorstep; I tried to force the door open, but Morton had his foot or shoulder against it, trying to close it; at the same time I called upon them to lay down their arms, telling them that I had surrounded the place with police, and that they could not get away; Morton succeeded in closing the door; some civilians and one or two police came up at the moment, in answer to my whistle; I managed them to burst open the door with my foot; I found in the room a piece of black crape, a pistol picked up at the door was handed to me; I drew the charge at the police office: it was loaded with two bullets and a heavy charge of powder, almost to the muzzle; I cannot say whether there was a cap upon it when picked up; the second pistol was taken out of Morton's pocket, or other part of his dress, by a policeman, whilst I held prisoner's hands; it went off by accident just at the time it was taken from his pocket, and when we were four or five yards from the toll-bar, prisoners having been placed first across the road, Lacklan made a violent attempt to get away, fighting very hard; Morton was then safe in custody; when the pistols were levelled at me I distinctly saw that they were cocked; the pocket-book was handed to me by the man on the bed—he having picked it up off the floor; on searching Lacklan at the station-house I found on him a quantity of bullets, corresponding with those I drew out of the pistol, a box of caps, and a flask of gunpowder. I produce, also, the black silk handkerchief given to me by the person in the middle of the room as the one with which his hands were tied; I did not see him slip it off his hands.

Cross-examined by prisoner Morton: I did not receive information some time previous that this robbery was about to take place, but I knew that you were getting your living by robbery; the first information I got with regard to you being thieves was on board the Tasmania steamer, but this was not with regard to any particular robbery; I had no police in plant in anticipation of this robbery; if I had known of it coming off I might have been better prepared for you; I cannot say that the crape, powder, and pistols were purchased by Bell, alias Thompson, but I believe I know by whom they were purchased. Prisoner: Will you swear before the Court that your money was not given to a third party in, and concoctor of, this robbery to purchase these things? Witness: I never saw the man until two days afterwards; I received my information of your character from half a dozen of your mates; Lacklan and Bell had been followed by the police from Port Arthur and Hobart Town; Morton did not arrive in the steamer. I do not think I am under the necessity of giving up the name of the party who gave me the information; I apprehended Bell after the robbery; he was brought up at the Police Office; I did not connive at the escape of the persons who gave me the information; this man was put upon his trial and discharged; there was a third party outside the tollhouse; I could have produced him yesterday, but cannot to-day; he was released from custody.

His Honor, to prisoner: What has that to do with your having committed a robbery?

Prisoner: It was a made-up crime by the police; a thing got up by the police is illegal and unconstitutional; and if I can prove that they laid out money to purchase the crape and pistols, and then connived at the escape of the third party they used, I am entitled to acquittal; he dare not produce that man who had the money to purchase the cap and pistols; I frankly own my guilt, but it is not the duty of the police to allow persons to enter into a tragic plot and allow the projector to escape. That man has been fifteen months on society, and I will show that he has been in witness's pay for some time.

His Honor: Tell us his name, and we will put it to the witness.

Prisoner: The name is Johnson, alias Jerry Kearney, twice convicted in England, fifteen years each time, and is an absconder from Freemantle.

Witness: I do not know him; the man who gave me information came in the steamer, and has a ticket of freedom.

His Honor to prisoner: I do not think you have a right to inquire as to the confidential information given to the police.

Prisoner: No man of Christian feeling will say that men should be allowed to work on society to make incautious men their dupes. This one man has been employed as agent for fifteen months in getting up these cases; I simply pleaded not guilty in order to place this before the public.

Witness: I had no particular information about this robbery; I was informed by many people that the prisoners were thieves.

Prisoner: You have allowed the concoctor of such crimes to go at large.

His Honor to prisoner: You cannot ask who he was.

Prisoner: Then I must stop, because I consider that in defending myself at the present time—though I do not value my sentence a jot—I am in duty bound to show as far as I possibly can that a clear tragic plot has been made up, the concoctor of which is allowed to be at large.

His Honor: You cannot call upon a policeman to say who gave him any particular information.

Prisoner: Barrister Whiteside in 1847 had the whole events and everything else before the Court in Ireland. I have then no further question to ask.

Frederick Forrester called in and sworn: I was acting toll-collector at the South Head Road bar on the 24th of May; about ten o'clock on the night of that day, two men entered the toll-house, one of whom presented a pistol at my head, and one at my breast; they told me not to say a word or move from the position I was in; Mor

to O'Shaughnessy on account of the signatures not being like his. There is now a cheque for £10 in the bank, which he says is a forgery. I could not swear this is not his signature, but I think it is not; his hand may have been shaky at the time he wrote it; I have told him that on several occasions his signatures were dissimilar, and have sent them back; I have had as many as ten cheques in one day from O'Shaughnessy; if the name on this cheque had not been misspelt, I should not have doubted it.

Alexander Kerr recalled, and examined by prisoner: O'Shaughnessy was with me at your house on the Saturday, 16th March.

By a juror. The money was used by myself, prisoner had none of it; he gave me the cheque, it appears, just for the fun of the thing.

This having closed the case for the prosecution, the jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of not guilty.

FORGERY AND UTTERING A FORGED CHEQUE.

Denis Coglan stood again indicted for that he did on the 23rd March, at Sydney, feloniously forge a cheque, and secondly, utter a forged cheque, with intent to defraud

Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was undefended.

The Attorney-General prosecuted.

The cheque in question in this case was for £5 upon the Bank of New South Wales purporting to be signed by O'Shaughnessy. O'Shaughnessy deposed that the signature was not his; the name was misspelt. On the 23rd of March he was sick in bed; prisoner was there. He had authorised prisoner to write cheques for him, but never authorised him to sign his (prosecutor's) name to them. Prisoner took the cheque to John Reddy, publican, William-street, who advanced him £2 on account, and on the following Monday (25th) got the cheque cashed at the bank; prisoner had not since called for the balance.

Other evidence was taken but nothing further criminatory of prisoner than O'Shaughnessy's disclaimer of the signature.

The jury without retiring returned a verdict of not guilty.

At five minutes past four o'clock, the Court was adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of Archibald and James S. Rodgers, a third meeting. Two debts were proved. The official assignee read his report, and was directed to allow insolvents their household furniture and wearing apparel, and to exercise his own discretion in reference to his interest in the lease of the premises at Newcastle, on which a foundry is erected, mortgaged to Mr. Brown for £400.

In the estate of Bing and Co., a special meeting was held, and four debts were proved.

In the estate of William Bland, a third meeting. Two debts were proved. The official assignee read his report, and was directed to allow insolvent his household furniture, wearing apparel, books, surgical instruments, carriage and horses—subject to payment of rent; and if practicable to realise the mortgaged property.

In the estate of Patrick Tevlin, a first meeting. Insolvent attended, but no creditors.

In the estate of Joseph Turton, a first meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Henry Jeffreys, a special meeting for proof of debts. Adjourned on the motion of the assignee until Monday next.

In the estate of William R. Tress, a first meeting. No one appeared.

In the estate of J. R. Stevenson, an adjourned certificate meeting. Postponed, at insolvent's request, and by consent of the opposing creditor, until the 11th instant.

In the estate of Anthony Vider, an adjourned second meeting, and for examination. Insolvent was examined by Mr. Johnson in reference to the payment of a bill for £400, by a person named Taylor, which for insolvent's accommodation Taylor had endorsed, and paid before maturity. The meeting adjourned until Thursday.

In the estate of George Mortimer, a first meeting. Nothing done.

In the estate of Isaac Aland a single meeting. Nothing done.

In the estate of Arthur H. Macarthur, a first meeting. Nothing done.

SCHEDULE FILED.

John E. Dargin, of Bathurst. Liabilities, £19,219. Assets—value of personal property, £4500. Deficit, £11,719.

SURRENDER.

James Brady of Bathurst, auctioneer. Liabilities, £1250. Assets—value of personal property, £100. Deficit, £1150. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, June 4.—William Walker, 11; William Clay Rush, William Merritt, Benjamin Fawcett, Robert Wallace, Julius Hogarth, Conrad Erichsen, Edward J. Fintman, 12; Charles Taylor, 2.

Friday, 7.—John Beatson, 11.

Tuesday, 11.—John Turner, Michael M'Dermott, J. R. Stevenson, Robert Fowler, William Simmons, 12.

Friday, 14.—Hugh Maxwell, 11.

Tuesday, 18.—William Henry Mackay, John Sheldrick, William Wyatt, Joseph Bing, 12.

Tuesday, 25.—Robert Foster, Francis Burke, Edward Venables, Lewis Lipmann, Samuel Collins, 12.

Wednesday, 26.—Charles Flood, 12.

Tuesday, July 2.—Charles Coleman, John Goold, John Fearnley, 12.

Tuesday, 9.—John Barnabas Turner, 12.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS—TO-DAY.

Alexander M'Donald, special, for examination, half-past 10.
Charles A. Goodchap, adjourned single, half-past 10.
John E. Dargin, special, for examination, 11.
Samuel W. Cutler, adjourned third.
Wednesday, 5.—William F. Plant, junior, third, half-past 10. Sarah Waddell, third, 11. Patrick Tevlin, second, half-past 11. Robert Jones, adjourned examination, 12. Kirchner and Co., adjourned special, 12. William M'Allaster, single, half-past 12. John A. Templer, first, 2. Robert Gray, first, half-past 2. John Hogan, first, 3. *At Maitland*: Michael M'Cue, single, 11.
Thursday, 6.—George Mortimer, second, half-past 10. Anthony Vider, adjourned second, and for examination, half-past 10. Stephen Richardson, adjourned second, 11. Arthur H. Macarthur, second, half-past 11. Eaton and George, first, half-past 12. John M. Wright, first, 2. Michael M'Mahon, postponed third, 2. Henry Hyndes, first, half-past 2. Henry W. Johnson, special, for proof of debts, quarter to 3. William Martin, single, 3.—*At Maitland*: Joseph Turton, second, 11.—*At Bathurst*: William R. Tress, second, 11.
Friday, 7.—William Kirchner and Co., adjourned special, for proof of debts, 12.
Monday, 10.—Philip Pinnock, second, half-past 10. Morris and Moon, special for proof of debts, 11. Patrick M'Mahon, adjourned third, 2. William G. Anderson, first, 3. *At Bathurst*: John A. Templer, second, 11. Robert Gray, second, half-past 12. *At Maitland*: Robert S. Arnott, single, 11.
Tuesday, 11.—Henry W. Johnson, adjourned examination, half-past 10. William Carter, adjourned examination, 11. Adam Bowie, adjourned second, 2. *At Bathurst*: James Thompson, single, 11.
Wednesday, 12.—James A. Portus, third, half-past 10. Ebenezer Lovejoy, third, half-past 11. Eaton and George, second, 12. George I. Pickering, first, 2. John M. Wright, second, half-past 2. Henry Hyndes, second, 3.
Thursday, 13.—John Hogan, second, half-past 10. John W. Hunter, adjourned third, 11. Edward Myers, adjourned examination, 11. Peter Coleman, single, half-past 11. William Ellis, third, 12.
Friday, 14.—James Butcher, adjourned second, 11.
Monday, 17.—Mitchell and Co., adjourned examination, 11.
Wednesday, 19.—William G. Anderson, second, half-past 10. George I. Pickering, second, half-past 11. 3. and H. Elliott, third, 12. Sydney Wilkinson, first, half-past 12. Frances Hutchinson, single, 2. Allan Scott, single, half-past 2. William Hampston Chambers, first, 3. *At Maitland*: Benjamin White, single, 11.
Thursday, 20.—Thomas A. Salmon, single, half-past 10. Edmund Ryan, single, 11. James Shaughnessy, single, half-past 11. Christopher Connelly, single, 12. Joseph Emblamz, single, half-past 12. John Green, single, 2. Robert Horne, single, half-past 2. Charles Mossman, single, 3. Thomas G. Spence, first, half-past 3.
Monday, 24.—Henry C. Beverly, third, half-past 10. Solomon Moses, deceased, third, half-past 11. William S. Oke, third, 12. Sydney Wilkinson, second, half-past 12. William H. Chambers, second, 2. Thomas G. Spence, second, 3.
Tuesday, 25.—Thomas M'K. M'Leod, adjourned second.
Wednesday, 26.—John Stuart, single, 12. Henry L. Chapman, first, half-past 12. Charles Thrum, single, 2. James H. Gannon, first, half-past 2. Isaac Bell, single, 3.
Thursday, 27.—Henry Metcalfe, single, half-past 10.
Monday, July 1.—James H. Gannon, second, half-past 10. *At Maitland*: Henry L. Chapman, second, half-past 10.
Wednesday, 4.—Garland and Bingham, third, 11.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Cohen, Oatley, and G. Hill.

Ten drunkards were fined 10s. each, and two others 20s. each, with the usual alternative.

Michael Gleeson, William Burke, and Robert M'Phail, "gents," under twenty years of age, found guilty of disorderly conduct last night in Hyde Park, annoying and insulting such females as, being unprotected, crossed their path, were sentenced to be imprisoned—Gleeson three days, and the others two days. The police can only succeed in putting a stop to these outrages by going on duty in plain clothes; and now that the necessity is seen, it is to be hoped that the plan will be continued.

Henry and Mary Andrews, found guilty of having assaulted Charles Wright, were each required to pay 20s. penalty, and 10s. 6d. costs, or to be imprisoned three days.

John Casana and John Sue, found guilty on the prosecution of inspector Singleton of shooting for sport on Sunday, at Enfield, were each ordered to pay a penalty of 40s., with the costs of the proceeding, or to be imprisoned three days.

Robert Horne, eatinghouse-keeper, was fined 5s. for keeping open house on Sunday, for the purpose of trade; and Elias Garrett, for furiously riding on the Parramatta Road, was fined 20s.

WATER POLICE COURT

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. John Williams.

Eight drunkards were fined in the usual penalties, with the alternative of imprisonment in the event of non-payment.

Peter Dunn and William Wise, for creating a disturbance on board the Wild Wave, were each fined 10s. or 24 hours' confinement. They had not the means, but the fines were paid for them by a party in Court, the captain having refused to advance the money.

Francis Leclere was charged with disobedience on board the United States ship Christopher Hall. The captain stated that, as the vessel was coming up the harbour on Friday last, prisoner was ordered to furl the foretopgallant sail, which he refused to do, saying, "I will do no more work—I am in Sydney now." This statement was corroborated by the chief mate. The prisoner explained that the reason why he did not obey the order was from inability, he having been for some time unwell, and too weak to do duty. He denied the use of the language attributed to him. To be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for a week.

Arising out of the foregoing case, there was a charge of assault preferred by Leclere against Clement Small, the chief mate of the Christopher Hall. It came out in evidence that the mate had used a rope's end pretty freely, striking Leclerk over the shoulders and on the face, which was much cut and discoloured. The poor fellow had taken shelter under the forecastle, but the mate kept striking at him till he came out. When he emerged from his place of refuge the blood was flowing from his face. The mate was fined 20s., and costs of Court 6s. 6d., with the alternative of a week's imprisonment. The fine was immediately paid.

Alexander Robinson, for disorderly conduct on board the same vessel was fined 20s. or forty-eight hours' confinement.

Patrick Maloney, for furiously riding a horse in Phillip-street, so as to endanger the lives of passers by, was fined 40s.

Matthew Leonard, for attempting to rescue a prisoner from custody, was fined 20s. Patrick Leonard, for assaulting Mrs. Fitzgerald, was fined 40s.

William Smith, for allowing a ferocious dog to be at large, which bit a boy of twelve years of age, named Alexander M'Lachlan, was fined 10s. with 6s. 6d. costs of Court. Defendant explained that the dog was naturally a quiet animal, and was kept by him in the verandah of his house merely to prevent the boys of the neighbourhood from intruding upon his privacy.

Elizabeth Mickleberg, Mary Mayen, David Lewis, and Thomas Billing, were brought up by George Kemp, the bailiff of the Government Domain, who found them all sleeping together near the pathway at Mrs. Macquarie's Chair, early in the morning. The girls, he said, were old offenders, he having had them in custody *a short time* since, for similar disgraceful conduct. To find sureties, each in the sum of £10, to be of good behaviour for twelve months, or in default to be imprisoned for fourteen days. Sureties not being forthcoming, they were all sent to prison.

One case was postponed till Thursday; and, in another for desertion, the prisoner was discharged.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Guise v. D'Arcy, to fix peremptory warrant for accounts; Campbell v. Aitkins, retard; Dean and another v. Byrnes and others, taxation; M'Culloch v. Chapman, taxation of Hart's costs.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSES FOR TO-DAY (TUESDAY).
No. 2378 to No. 2568 inclusive.
CAUSE LIST FOR TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY).

1045 Dean v. Woods
1706 Collinson v. Boward
1724 Holmes v. Roche
1898 M'Evoy v. Waterloo Municipality
2122 Silver v. Alt
2125 Silver v. Russell
2125 Donelan v. Banbury
2151 Briggs and another v. Crealy
2133 Nelson v. Russell
2136 Desmead v. Clarke
2138 Laske v. Wallack
2145 M'Beath v. Burton
2150 Inder v. Benton
2151 York v. Norton
2153 Williams v. Brown
2155 Yarnton v. Bowley and others
1984 Moore v. Hart
1983 Lee v. Hutchinson
1751 Tierney v. Nowlan
1726 Read v. Devonal
5163 Catlin v. Redfern Municipality.

SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE monthly general meeting of the members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at half-past three o'clock. The following members were present—Messrs. Spyer, King, Williams, Archibald Campbell, Hirst, Hickey, Allen, Foss, Frith, Solmitz, Captain Eldred, Te Kloote, and Alexander Campbell.

Mr. George King, in the absence of the chairman (Mr. D. Smith), took the chair.

MINUTES.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. Kent was elected a member of the Chamber.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Secretary read the following letter from the secretary of the Calcutta Famine Relief Fund:—

The President of the Chamber of Commerce Sydney.

SIR,—The accompanying statements which I have the honour to transmit present an unexaggerated picture of the grievous distress which prevails among the native inhabitants in large districts of the upper provinces of Hindostan, who have been overtaken by the awful calamity of famine; and the duty has been imposed upon the Government and the general community of this country to employ every means in mitigation of the miseries of the wretched sufferers. Public meetings have been held in this city and the other presidencies of India for the purpose of concerting measures for relieving the distress; the local committees in the famine-stricken districts are using every exertion to alleviate the sufferings of the poor, and the Government are lending all the aid in their power to the same end.

The public have responded with a liberal generosity to the appeal which has been made to them, and large sums of money have been and are being subscribed. £8000 have been raised in Calcutta alone, and remitted to the Governors of the suffering districts; but the magnitude of the calamity exceeds the munificence of local charity, and we are constrained to seek the help of our fellow-countrymen in all portions of the British empire.

And in appealing, Sir, to you and the influential body whom you represent, and through you to the general community of Sydney, the Executive Committee of the Famine Relief Fund are confident that their appeal will not be heard in vain, and that your sympathy, benevolence, and active exertions in the cause of the public charity, which they now press on your consideration, will be a distinguished example to all within its influence.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
H. R. WOOD, hon. sec.

Famine Relief Fund, Calcutta, 9th February, 1861.

COTTON GROWING.

The Secretary read the following letter from the Chairman of the Bristol Colonial Association, relative to cotton growing in the northern parts of Australia:—

Via Marseilles.

Colonial Association,
Bristol, January 25th, 1861.

SIR,—You will doubtless have heard of the civil disputes and secession movement in the United States of America, and the probable effect it will have on the supply of raw cotton from there, for the manufactures of this country, and I am directed by the Bristol Colonial Association to apply to you for any information which may be at your command, as to the practicability of growing cotton in the northern parts of Australia, on receipt of which, the association will have it freely disseminated through the manufacturing districts of this country, with the view of having the practical working of it tested by providing pecuniary means, or adopting any other measures that may be thought desirable.

The committee of this Association takes this opportunity of informing you that it has been formed for the circulation of information concerning, and for the benefit of, colonial interests generally; and in any way that it can be useful to the colonists of New South Wales, the committee beg to tender their services.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN BATES,
Chairman of the committee.

To the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney.

The Secretary also read the reply, which had been drawn up by the committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and stated that he had forwarded samples of cotton grown in the Clarence River district.

Mr. HICKEY, who was introduced to the Chamber for the purpose of addressing the members on this subject, said he considered the answer to the letter of the Bristol Colonial Association was a very unwise one, for although they might not want funds, they certainly did require the co-operation of an English Company to enable them to succeed in this undertaking. He mentioned that when he was in Manchester, a company was formed with a capital of about £500,000, for the purpose of growing cotton in Australia, and he believed it was still in existence. He had been engaged on this subject for a long time, but had never been able to grow cotton here in consequence of the apathy displayed by the people of this colony. He had seen a few samples of cotton grown here, but the seed had been sown by persons who did not understand cotton, and the result was, therefore, not favourable. He had offered premiums of £20, £10, and £5, for the best samples of cotton grown on an acre of land, and had offered to supply persons with the seed and purchase the cotton of them, but he could not get a single soul to try it. He had even put cotton on his own land, in order that they might come and see it, but he believed that few persons availed themselves of it, unless they came to see him on business. The profits on cotton growing were so startling that they had only to look at the Southern States of America to see what he stated was correct. The soil of South Carolina was a much poorer soil than the soil of Australia, and yet they were large producers of cotton. In Georgia the soil was very poor, but the cotton produced, which was known as the Sea Island cotton, was worth 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d per lb. South Carolina was a wheat-growing State forty years before the American war, but after that time the people devoted themselves to the production of cotton. It would astonish them to hear that the amount of cotton produced in America was 4,500,000 bales, the value of which was £50,000,000 sterling. Now that was double the yield of all the gold mines of Australia and California, and yet they heard nothing about cotton growing. He believed that the prosperity of Europe rested on the cotton produced by the slaves, and if there was a stop to the production of cotton that desolation in Europe would be greater than was ever known before. It was found that the short crop of cotton in the year 1846 was the cause of the monetary crisis in 1847, and it was stated by Mr. Ashworth, if a deficiency of one-third of the cotton produced in the United States took place it would paralyse the whole monetary state of Europe. England paid £25,000,000 to the cotton states, and to other countries £5,000,000. She produced £80,000,000 of fabric, £30,000,000 of which was consumed in Great Britain and Ireland, and £50,000,000 was exported. There were 4,000,000 persons engaged in the manufacture of cotton, and 2,000,000 tons of shipping were engaged in this trade. In Manchester and Lancashire the machinery employed in the manufacture of cotton was valued at £200,000,000, and the shipping &c., at £250,000,000, making altogether £450,000,000, or half the national debt. Now, when they knew that such great interests as these were dependent on the slaves alone, it was wonderful that something was not done by Great Britain and her colonies to meet any contingency that might arise. Mr. Bazley said they now paid £10,000,000 a year more for cotton than they would do if there was a wholesome competition with America; and it was supposed, taking the progress of machinery, that in ten years' time there would be a deficiency of one-third of the cotton required. They had in this country an unlimited extent of land and a climate unsurpassed in the world for growing cotton. They had ten months in the year when cotton would grow. In America they had only seven months and three days when cotton could grow, on account of the frosts, whereas in this country, on the eastern coast of Cape Howe to Moreton Bay, it would grow for ten months. Cotton was not a tropical plant, and the nearer you went to the tropics, the more the fibres were deteriorated. The bulk of the cotton was grown in Florida, and was grown between 30° and 37° latitude. The cotton he had grown he sent to Manchester, and it was valued at 1s. 6d. per lb., although it was in a very rough state, and very carelessly got up; but if proper attention had been paid to it, he was told it would have been worth 2s. 6d. per lb. The difficulty in this colony it was said, was the want of labour; but he never saw any pursuit in life where it paid to get labour that they did not get it. He would, however, astonish them when he told them that in the Slave States only one man was employed to eight acres of cotton. [Mr. WILLIAMS: One to fifteen acres.] That was all the better for his argument, but he believed he was correct in what he stated. In Texas there was not more than one man to ten acres, because the Germans who were employed there used machinery which the slaves were not trusted with. It was, therefore, a great mistake to believe that the want of labour prevented their growing cotton here and he believed if they once commenced it that the whole of the northern districts would be turned into a cotton field. The quantity of cotton to be produced here on the alluvial lands was estimated at 500 to 600 lbs. an acre and worth about £30. Now, supposing the cultivation cost £13 an acre including all expenses of commission, &c., the net returns would be about £17 per acre, and he thought there was no other kind of production that gave such a return. He was satisfied that if the thing was undertaken here by an English company that the eastern side of Australia would become a large cotton field, and this country would become one of the richest countries in the world. So much had he thought of this subject that he had offered to devote 1000 acres of his land in the Hunter to any company for growing cotton, provided that he received one-third of the crop. He had also offered his tenants to give them each an acre of land if they would cultivate cotton, and the use of his mill without any charge; and he would be content to take his rent out of the proceeds of the cotton. His tenants had agreed to do it, and he was satisfied that if he got one-third of the crop that he would get a great deal more than the rents he now received from them, and they would also be benefited by the return they would get from the cotton. He believed the sand-hills around Sydney, if cleared, would produce the finest cotton in the world, and it would pay anybody to clear them. He would also state the greatest part of the soil of South Carolina was not better land than that.

The CHAIRMAN said, although Mr. Hickey stated that the answer was unwise, he was informed by the secretary that the refusal was qualified.

Mr. WILLIAMS proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Hickey, for the interesting information he had given them respecting the growth of cotton, and especially for the offer he had made to appropriate his own land, to the extent of 1000 acres, for this purpose, and taking for his own remuneration a certain portion of the proceeds. He thought the Chamber should communicate this offer to the Association, as it would afford a favourable opportunity of trying the experiment.

Mr. FOSS seconded the motion, which was put and carried unanimously.

The Chamber then separated.

PREVENTION OF CATTLE STEALING.

IN compliance with an advertisement, inviting the attendance of "all those favourable to the establishment of an association for the suppression and prevention of cattle stealing, on a permanent basis," a public meeting was held at Poehlman's Café, in George-street, yesterday morning. There were about twenty gentlemen present, amongst whom we observed Mr. Rhaden, M.L.A., and Mr. Daniel, M.L.A.

Major CHAUVEL was called to the chair, and briefly opened the proceedings, which partook of a somewhat conversational character. It was explained that the previous association had accomplished its object in the formation of branch associations, but that its dissolution was determined on in consequence of the insufficient support that it received.

The first resolution which was moved by Mr. BLACKSTONE, and seconded by Mr. S. B. DANIEL, and carried, was as follows: "That as the object of this Association is to confer a public benefit by the eradication of a great social evil, all classes of the community be invited to co-operate cordially in the endeavour to bring this movement to a successful issue."

Mr COPE then moved the following resolution—"That a Central Association for the suppression and prevention of cattle stealing be formed in Sydney, and that such steps be taken by the committee as may to them seem most conducive to the establishment of branch associations throughout the colony."

Mr. R. FITZGERALD in seconding the resolution, said that never a day passed without his receiving letters informing him that some of his horses or cattle had been stolen. The law which once used to convict men for stealing cattle was not now sufficient; swearing to the brand was not considered evidence of the ownership. He had attended the meeting with the endeavour of doing something to put a stop to this wholesale species of plunder. He was certain that unless the law put a stop to this practice it would be put a stop to in a more violent way; as if cattle were found in the possession of those to whom they did not belong they would be taken away from them by force. How could any man who paid his way honourably submit to such depredations? It would be the easiest thing to detect thefts if people were obliged to account for the cattle they were found in possession of. At present before the owner of the stolen cattle could take any steps towards identifying them the chief would have sold them, and have taken the passage out of the country.

The resolution was put and carried.

Mr. DANIEL proposed, and Mr. COPE seconded, the third resolution, which was as follows:—"That the amount of subscription to the Association be fixed at £2, payable half-yearly."

An amendment upon this resolution was proposed by Mr. A. DIGHT, seconded by Mr. LOCKHART, and carried. It was as follows:—"That the annual subscription of £2 constitute the subscriber a member of this association, but that parties desiring to subscribe a larger sum be at liberty to do so."

The fourth resolution, which was proposed by Mr. DANIEL, seconded by Mr. COPE, and carried, was as follows:—"That this meeting stand adjourned to Wednesday next, the 10th instant, at eleven o'clock, at Poehlman's hotel."

Mr. HORNE desired to state to the meeting that an association of a similar character to that just established had been formed at Bathurst, and that he had the honour of having been elected its secretary. A memorial had already been drawn up and presented to the Executive, praying that a registry of brands should be established, and that active and energetic inspectors should be appointed upon each of the great thoroughfares, and should have the power to stop any mobs of cattle which they had reason to believe were stolen.

A vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned until Monday next, at the same place.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Sociables, Buggies, American Waggons, Spring-carts, &c.

MR. F. BRADLY.—At Crouch's Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Toys, Jewellery, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Lease of Premises.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, shrubs, Choice Plants, Ornamental Trees.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Matches, Wines, Spirits, Ale, Porter, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Rooms, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, damaged Bags and Woolpacks; at 11 o'clock, seasonable Drapery.

MR. R. MURIEL.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianofortes, Auction Counters, Pulpit, Office Desk, Fittings, Beads, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Dried Fruits, Candles, Wrapping Paper, Tobacco.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, General Drapery, Ready-made Clothing.

MESSRS. ROSSITER AND LAZARUS.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Mantles, Ribbons, Clothing, Manchester Goods.

MESSRS. LISTER AND BARNETT.—On the Premises of Mr. Hickey, Clarence-street, at 12 o'clock, Stock-in-Trade of a General Dealer; at their Rooms, at 2 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. T. W. BOWDEN.—At the Commissariat Stores, at 10 o'clock, Unserviceable Stores.

BOTANIC GARDENS.—The Band of the 12th Regiment will perform the following selection of music at three o'clock precisely (weather permitting); conductor Mr. G. D. Callen: Programme: Overture, "Graf Essex," Mercadante; selection, "I. Lombardi," Verdi; waltz, "Donna Julia," Laurent; selection, "Bianca," Balf; quadrille, "Macbeth," Herzog; galop, "Alexandra," Kuhner; "God save the Queen."

MAN KILLED ON THE RAILWAY.

In our issue of yesterday we stated that a man had been found dead on Sunday morning on the line of railway between Petersham and Ashfield, his death having resulted from one of the engines coming in contract with his head. We are now in a position to give fuller details of the occurrence.

It appears that the deceased, whose name as yet is unknown, was seen in the vicinity of the Viaduct near the Petersham Station during the day of Saturday, and on Sunday morning his body was discovered lying by the side of the rails on the viaduct, by the engine-driver of the train which left Sydney for Campbelltown at 8.30 on Sunday morning. It was also seen by the guard, named Robinson, who reported it at the Ashfield Station. Some persons at once started off and found the body, and conveyed it to Mr. Jones', Wheelwright's Arms, Petersham. Information of the occurrence was sent to Sydney, and at 4.30 p.m. a special train was despatched to the scene of the occurrence. This train conveyed Mr. J. S. Parker (the city coroner), Dr. Ward, Mr. J. H. Thomas (resident engineer of the line), Mr. Nealde (traffic manager of the railway), and other gentlemen. Dr. Ward, acting on the instructions of the coroner, carefully examined the spot where the deceased was killed, and also subsequently the body, which, as before stated, had been removed. He stated in evidence, on the following day, that on arriving at the spot he found a pool of coagulated blood on the left hand side of the right hand rail of the down line, between the up and down lines. On the inner side of the right hand rail of the down line (to Parramatta), and close to the pool of blood, were portions of brain, and other portions of brain were scattered on the inner side of the same rail for the distance of four feet in the direction of Parramatta. The larger portion of brain being near the pool of blood, and the smaller pieces being on the same rail in the direction of Parramatta, showed that the accident was caused by the down train. On examining the body of the deceased, Dr. Ward first directed his attention to the clothes, which were very old and consisted of a brownish coat, an old calico shirt, a dirty pair of moleskin trousers, an old black California hat (with a hole in it apparently caused by a guardiron) and laced-up boots nearly new. The body appeared to be that of a man of thirty-five or forty years of age, very muscular but reduced from want of food and hardship; the hands and feet were horny; the right foot was slightly mis-shapen; there was a recent scar on the left shoulder, like a grase, and the cicatrices of three old wounds on the outer and front part of the left thigh. There was not much hair on the body, and the skin was fair. The head was covered with blood and twisted towards the right side. There was a large wound on the right and back part of the head extending into the brain, and running from the middle of the back part of the head to the outer side of the right eye, which was ecchymosed. On more minute examination, it was found that there was a fracture of the skull, with separation of the parts of the bones from just over the upper part of the left ear to the outer side of the right eye; the skull was fractured also on the left and anterior sides of the head, but the parts of the bones were not separated. On opening the skull the greater part of the brain was found wanting, at least half of it; the bones of the skull were broken into many pieces; the space between the bones at the fracture was pretty regular, being sufficient to admit the finger to pass throughout; no marks of contusion or laceration could be found on the face or left ear, or parts adjacent to the fracture, thus showing that the injury had not been inflicted by any weight passing over it. From the appearance, direction, and shape of the wounds, it was evident that they had been caused by something passing straight through the head. The guard iron, which is about five-eighths of an inch in thickness, and is fixed about two inches above the rail, is exactly calculated to cause such a wound. The man's hair was light-coloured, the beard of several days' growth; the forehead was high but rather narrow. [Dr. Ward having made a full examination, further proceedings were postponed till Monday afternoon, when at two o'clock a jury was assembled at the Wheelwrights' Arms, Petersham. Several witnesses were examined, but nothing transpired to throw any light upon the deceased's name or antecedents, save that on the afternoon of Saturday he was seen sitting under an arch of the viaduct by a woman named Herd, who lives within a stone's throw of the spot. She stated that she saw a man, who she had no doubt was the deceased, walk underneath the viaduct, and then sit down and commence eating; her attention was attracted to him by a limp in his walk. This evidence was considered conclusive as to the identity of the man as the testimony of Dr. Ward went to show that the deceased must have walked lame. From the time he was observed by the woman he was not seen alive; but it would appear that toward dusk he clambered up the bank—which for a considerable distance on both sides of the viaduct is very steep and consequently difficult to ascend—to the top of the bridge and awaited the approach of the last down train, when there is little doubt from the position of the body when found, and the absence of proof of being under the influence of liquor, (in which case it is believed he could not have clambered to the spot where he terminated his existence), he placed his head on the rail for the purpose of committing self-destruction.

Mr. Webster, engine-driver of the 6·30 down train, stated that he neither saw the man on the rail, nor felt any concussion from striking his head; had he seen any object on the line he could not have stopped the train before it had passed, but the spot where the man lay was darker than some other portions of the line on account of the parapet walls.

The engine-driver of the last up train did not observe anything on the line, though the body of the deceased must then have been lying there.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, resident engineer and locomotive superintendent of the Great Southern Railway, was examined as to the lights on the line, the examination of the engines—especially that by which the man was killed—general precautions against accident used on the line, &c., on all of which points the answers elicited were of a satisfactory character.

Constable Linane, stationed at Ashfield, was examined as to the position of the body when found, &c. He stated that the deceased was lying on his stomach, with his arms folded across, and that his swag which consisted of two old sheets, part of a blanket, a pannikin, an old tom bottle containing a few drops of rum, and a small bag containing a small quantity of damper and beef, was found near to where the body was lying.

After taking all the evidence that was forthcoming, the coroner refreshed the memories of the jury with the principal facts of the case, and pointed out that, though the evidence might seem to indicate an intention to commit suicide on the part of the deceased, there was no direct evidence that he had so intended; and further, there was a possibility of his getting accidentally into the position in which he must have laid when the guard-iron of the train struck him. The jury, after two or three minutes deliberation, returned the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased, name unknown, about thirty seven years of age, came to his death on the evening of the 1st instant, by the down train to Parramatta, the guard-iron passing through his head; and we are unable to state in what state of mind he was at the time, or whether or not he intended self-destruction. And we do not think that any blame is to be attached to the officials of the line or any other person."

It is somewhat remarkable that no one appears to know anything about the deceased man; though this is partly accounted for if, as it is supposed, he had just come down from the country. Still it is strange that no one noticed him on the road. Inquiries have been made for a considerable distance along the road, and no information respecting such a man as the deceased is described can be obtained. The appearance of his body indicated that he had been tenderly brought up, though it is evident from the appearance of his hands that he had done some hard work latterly, and his feet indicate that he had walked a long distance.

MEETING OF MARKET GARDENERS.—For the purpose of taking into consideration the want of proper market accommodation, a public meeting of market gardeners will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Gardeners' Arms (Mr. Beattie's), York-street.

WAVERLEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL CHAMBERS.—The foundation stone of the new Municipal Council Chambers at Waverley is to be laid at noon to-day, by the Hon. Charles Cowper.

TATTERSALL'S.—A meeting of Tattersall's Club was held last evening, at the rooms, Pitt-street, for the purpose of paying over sweepstakes on the late Champion Race at Queensland, discussing matters in connection with the Maitland annual meeting, and for other business incidental to sporting affairs. The attendance was rather thin, there not being more than twenty persons present. The "settling" on Queensland (which was small in amount, betting having been rather limited in Sydney) went off satisfactorily, and some small wagers were made about different events at Maitland. No other business of importance was transacted. The room will be open during each night of the Maitland races.

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE: LECTURE.—The Rev. S. C. Kent delivered, last night, an interesting and instructive lecture, at the Temperance Hall, in connection with the Protestant Alliance Friendly Society. The subject selected was "The Married Man, and the Man who means to Marry." Mr. Caldwell, M.L.A., was placed in the chair at half-past seven o'clock, being supported upon the platform by Mr. R. Stewart, M.L.A., the Rev. W. Cuthbertson, the Rev. John Reid, Mr. N. Pidgeon, Dr. Neild, Mr. Goulding, and Mr. Spence. About two hundred and fifty persons were present. The chairman introduced the lecturer to the audience with a few appropriate remarks, in which he took occasion to advert to the utility of the Protestant Alliance as a Friendly Society. The Rev. S. C. Kent (whose appearance in front of the platform was hailed with applause), after a few preliminary observations, said that he had not had so much time as he could have wished to prepare this lecture, which he had rather rashly promised to deliver at the request of the officers of the Society. It was a matter, however, which he had not been able to forget, even during his recent visit to Illawarra; on Mount Keera, and elsewhere in that district, he had always had before him the fact that he was going to deliver a lecture—a lecture to married men, and to men about to marry. Brief as the time had been which he had been enabled to devote to the consideration of the subject, he was there present to do as he had promised. And first, he said, that marriage was a good thing. He that desired to get married desired a good thing: it was not well for man to be alone, and upon marriage as a Divine institution, rested the whole framework of society. There were two institutions which had survived the fall—the institution of the Sabbath, and the institution of marriage;—a circumstance which had been pointed out to himself and to his wife, at some considerable (and, as he then thought, rather unnecessary) length, at the time of his marriage. His candid advice to every bachelor present was to get married; every young man, in his opinion, ought to get married as soon as he *honestly* could. As it had been well said, it was a good thing to have a home—to have a wife, and a family. It was a good thing to have children about one. They were, as the Rev. Thomas Binney had forcibly observed, the poetry of life. In the choice of a partner for life, there were certain things that the man who intended to marry should look for in the woman he desired to make his wife. He should see that she was possessed of forethought, prudence, good sense, and religious principle. It was also very desirable that there should be a suitableness as to age, as to quality, and as to education; and, above all, that she should have a good temper. Marriage was no laughing matter. It was a very serious business, and not to be lightly entered upon. Let the young man at least exercise as much judgment, carefulness, and due consideration as every young woman displayed in the purchase of a new bonnet. A man's best fortune, or his worst, was his wife; and, as the Spanish proverb said, "The day you marry, you kill or cure yourself." The lecturer then cited a striking passage from Burleigh, enforcing the necessity of circumspection and prudence in the choice of a wife; after which he further backed up the same principle by the quotation of a variety of proverbs and aphorisms to the same effect. Let the character of the woman chosen be good, and let her temper be even; let her be also a good manager; and lastly, and above all, let her be one who feared God. There was no real lasting happiness in any matrimonial union that was not based upon religion. His next advice to young men was this—not to enter into the married state until they had the means of supporting a wife and family. It was, as the German proverb said, easier to build two hearths than always to have a fire on one. Let them also, if they did marry, beware of the demon of drunkenness. The lecturer enlarged upon this phase of his subject at a considerable length,—dwelling with great eloquence upon the intense social misery caused by addiction to the use of intoxicating drinks. By this detestable vice how many homes were made utterly desolate. The children were left untaught and unfed, the wife ill-used and heart-broken. Health, life, character, and position were all sacrificed to drink; and it was a startling fact that three-fourths of the diseases in the world were the result of drunk

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 31st May, 1861.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES. —TENDERS are invited for the following public works and supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
GREAT SOUTHERN ROAD. Extension near Bark Huts Between Cairn's Hill and Blade's Hill Oxley's Lane to Cowpasture Bridge	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 8th June.
Erection of Watchhouse, Ninaitybelle	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 11th June.
Erection of additions to Land Office, Sydney	
MUDGEE ROAD. Cherry Tree Hill	
GREAT WESTERN ROAD. 1st District. West of Mill's Inn Near Fullagar's house Lawson's Hill, towards Penrith South Creek Bridge, towards Penrith Extension of Contract 4, towards Penrith	
Construction of a Wharf in Woolloomooloo Bay	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 18th June.
Construction of a Bridge over the Yass River, at Hume's Crossing-place	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 2nd July.
Construction of two Bridges on the Kiamo Road	

N.B.—No tender will be taken into consideration, unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

W. M. ARNOLD.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales. Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.

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ALL the PROFITS belong to the Members.

It is a COLONIAL INSTITUTION, on the model of the most successful British offices; while from the much higher rate of interest it obtains on its investments, more profitable returns are secured to its members than the best European offices can afford. Thus, at the Investigation of March, 1854, all policies then entitled to participate were increased by Bonus Additions averaging considerably more than three per cent. per annum on the sum assured, or about THREE TIMES those secured by the most liberal British joint-stock companies.

BONUSES may be applied to the extinction of future premiums, or their value in cash may be handed to the member.

SURRENDERS accepted on equitable terms.

GENERAL FACILITIES with regard to voyaging, residence abroad, &c.

PREMIUMS payable yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly.

LOANS on policies on favourable terms.

CLAIMS payable three months after proof of death.

ALL ITS POLICIES are protected against the operation of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain term, on a gradually increasing scale.

POLICIES effected by married women are protected against the debts and control of their husbands.

THE FAMILIES OF SMALL ASSURERS are saved the expense of letters of administration.

PROSPECTUSES, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained from any of its agents in New South Wales, and in the other colonies, or at the Principal Office. ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary, Hunter-street, February 15th, 1859.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established in Melbourne 1840.)
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the Empire Office.
Accumulated and Invested Capital, £200,000.

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The Hon. HENRY MILLER, M.L.C.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

AMPLE SECURITY, MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM, and the LIBERAL ADJUSTMENT and PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

Marine Claims settled in SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, or at the LONDON BRANCH of the COMPANY; at the option of the insurer.

Insurances effected, and policies at once issued on application to

C. M. SMITH, Resident Secretary.

N.B.—Country agents wanted. Applicants must give reference to firms of respectablilt in Sydney.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH.

Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent., unless general.

Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.

Offices, Sydney Exchange, and Patent Slip Wharf Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received.

TOWNS and DARLEY, Agents.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
62, Margaret-street, Sydney.
Income, 1859, over £200,000. Invested Funds, £453,675.

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MEDICAL REFEREE: JOHN MOON, Esq.
SOLICITOR: ALEXANDER DICK, Esq., M.L.A.

Fire Insurances effected at current rates of premium.

Life Department.—The rates are the same as those charged in England.

WILLIAM RAE, Resident Secretary.

ROYAL FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of LIVERPOOL and LONDON.
Capital, £2,000,000.
SYDNEY AGENCY.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This company has ever maintained a high character for its liberal and prompt payment of losses, and the undersigned are empowered to settle all claims in the colony.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

CLASS 1ST.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting houses only, from 3s. to 6s. 6d. per cent. per annum.

CLASS 2ND.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 4s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. per annum; and for retail trades in advance of 15 per cent. upon the published rates.

CLASS 3RD.—Wooden buildings, in Sydney and suburbs, 15s. to 25s. per cent. per annum.

Surveyor—John Bibb, Esq.

LIFE BRANCH.

At the last annual meeting of this company a bonus was again declared to the policy holders (insured with profits) equivalent to 2 per cent. on the amount of their policies for each year they have been current—a continuation of success never, we believe, exceeded by any life office.

The Actuary's report describes the statistical and monetary position of the company's Life Branch from the commencement, and exhibits an increase of business to an extent beyond the most sanguine anticipations which had previously been formed.

English rates of premium charged.

Life claims settled in the colony without reference to England.

Medical Referee—Dr. O'Brien, M.R.C.S.

Prospectuses, tables of rates, and forms of proposal, with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to LADLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

CHEAP BREAD AND LARGE PUDDINGS, by using HARPER TWELVETREES' Baking and Pastry POWDER. The great saving of flour astonishes all who have used it. Try a small packet, and notice its surprising results.

TESTIMONIALS.

"I like no baking powder so well as 'Harper Twelvetrees' baking and pastry powder,' for I find it makes the flour go further."—Mrs. Thorne, New North-road London.

"I like Harper Twelvetrees' baking and pastry powder exceedingly, and always feel satisfaction in recommending it."—Mrs. Brown, Mile End, London.

"Your baking powder is superior to any I have ever used."—M. Provost, St. John's, Oxford.

"I have constantly used your baking and pastry powder, and my pastry and cakes have been praised by every one."—E. Pinel, Jersey.

"I consider that your baking powder is superior to any article for those who suffer from indigestion."—E. Jeceylin.

Sold in packets at 1d. and 2d.; and in canisters at 6d. and 1s., by grocers, druggists, and corn-chandlers everywhere.

Sold by all grocers and druggists. Wholesale agency for Sydney, 89, York-street.

FOR SALE, a large iron SCREW, with lever, suitable for a woolpress. Price, £10. ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., Pitt-street.

JOHN BAPTIST has much pleasure in announcing that the large collection of CAMELLIAS for which his garden has been so long celebrated is now coming finely into bloom, and will improve daily and continue in perfection for months. Open to visitors every day except Sundays. Strong well-rooted plants of the following varieties, in pots, for SALE.—

Alba Plena	Waratah
Incarnata	Imbricata Alba
Rubra Plena	Myrtifolia
Varingata	Variabilis
Wellbanki	Reevii
Coccinea	Atrorubens
Rosa Mundi	Spectabilis
Lewesii	Splendens
Roseum	Punctata
Valteveredo	Speciosa
Targeonii	Imsignis
Blanda	Cleopatra
Euterpe	Donkelaarii
Imogen	Dido
Iris	Ianthe
Isabel	La Constitucion
Miranda	Grand Napoleon
Lady Cooper	Great Western
Miss Denison	Modesta
Alba Baptistii	Peony Flora Alba
Emma	" " Pallida
Corallina	

And many others, too numerous for insertion.
Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

JOHN BAPTIST, in returning thanks to the public generally of New South Wales and the neighbouring colonies for past favours, offers for SALE, this season, the most extensive and varied stock of FRUIT TREES, Flowering and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, to be found in the Australian colonies.

The soil of his establishment being naturally poor, and exposed to the most trying winds, the advantage to purchasers getting trees from such a situation is evident. John Baptist offers this explanation, as many parties are under the impression that all fruit trees, plants, &c., offered for sale by him are grown on rich soil.

John Baptist respectfully solicits intending purchasers to call at the nursery, and view his collection previous to purchasing, as he firmly believes they will be pleased with the growth and healthy state of all plants which will be offered to them.

Prices moderate; and any purchaser requiring a large number of plants will be dealt with on liberal terms.

All orders from the country and neighbouring colonies punctually attended to; trees and plants correctly labelled, and carefully packed.

Omnibuses leave the Post-office every half-hour, and convey passengers to within a few yards from the entrance to the gardens.

Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS, &c.—The undersigned beg to remind producers and others that they continue to make advances on wool, hides, tallow, and sheepskins, consigned to them for sale, and that no commission will be charged when the same are not sold, if afterwards consigned to their friends Messrs. Dalgety and Co., London.

DURHAM and IRWIN, auctioneers and produce brokers.

Circular Quay, November 2nd.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION, of every description, for sporting or military purposes.

Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of guns, Wire Cartridges for killing game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality.

Sole contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colts', Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition and Ball Cartridges, for Whitworth rifles; also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, and other breech loaders.

ELEY, BROTHERS, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.
Wholesale only.

PARRAMATTA-STREET DISPENSING ESTABLISHMENT.—N. WEEKES, Dispensing and Family Chemist, begs to inform the residents of Parramatta-street, Redfern, and Glebe, and the inhabitants of Sydney generally, that he has purchased the business lately conducted by Mr. H. E. Hood, at 51, Parramatta-street, and, in soliciting a continuance of that support which was so liberally bestowed on his predecessor, begs to assure them that it will be his object by strict attention and moderate charges to merit their favors.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the public as the best remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, gout, and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for ladies and children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it form an agreeable effervescing draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During hot seasons and, above all, in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity), by DINNEFORD and CO., 172, New Bond-street, London, and sold by all respectable chemists throughout the Empire.

TIGHTNESS of the Chest, Difficulties of Breathing, and affections of the pulmonary organs generally.—Immediate relief will be afforded in any of the above cases by taking one or two doses of the PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN. Prepared solely by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, opposite the Central Police Office.

KEATING'S WORM TABLET.—A purely vegetable sweetmeat both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of admistering a well-known remedy for intestinal or thread worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation; and is especially adapted for children, being as harmless in its action as it is prompt and certain in its effects, and may be taken with impunity by the most delicate. Sold by FOSS, SON, and CO., 217, Pitt-street, and JAMES SMITH, William-street, Woolloomooloo; and sold by druggists in principal places in the colonies. THOMAS KEATING, pharmaceutical chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—Unrivalled in exterminating mosquitoes, fleas, bugs, flies, beetles, cockroaches, and every description of insect infesting animals and poultry; protects clothes, &c., from moths. Only injurious to insect life. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every packet. Sold by all agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—For half a century this well-known remedy for pulmonary disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for coughs, colds, asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all druggists and patent medicine vendors in the world.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraven on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Agents in Sydney:—Foss and Co., Walker and Co., Messrs. Rice, Rowe, Pratt, and Jenkins. At Windsor:—Mr. J. Mountford.

WORM POWDERS entirely superseded by DAYRELL and CO.'S Worm Lozenges, which are now declared by thousands in and around Sydney to be the most speedy, certain, and agreeable medicine ever discovered for the expulsion of worms, either from children or adults. Prepared exclusively by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, opposite Police Office, Sydney, and sold by their appointed agents.

PECTORAL BALSAM OF HOREHOUND, for coughs, colds, hoarseness, influenza, hooping cough, difficult breathing, and all obstructions of the air passages—the best preparation yet offered for the cure of the above complaints; there is an immense demand for it. Prepared only by N. WEEKES (late H. E. Hood), dispensing and family chemist, 51, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

TRUSSES. TRUSSES. TRUSSES.—W. JENNINGS, Truss, Bandage, and Surgical Instrument maker. Old trusses re-covered, and made equal to new. Mrs. Jennings attends ladies. George-street, opposite Jamison-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Almost any case of asthma or cold on the chest is cured by rubbing in plenty of ointment, and using the pills. Sold at all medicine vendors throughout the world, and at 244, Strand, London.

FOR SALE, within half an hour from the Post Office, a Pretty COTTAGE of 4 rooms, with kitchen, servant's room, pantry, &c.; two wells of spring water, splendid garden, orchard and banana plantation in full bearing; large water frontage, wharf, boat shed, &c., &c., £550; 25 per cent. cash, the balance as may be agreed upon. Apply X. X., 269, George-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, an excellent Family RESIDENCE, having every comfort for a large and respectable family, beautifully situated near the church at St. Leonard's. Fine garden and pleasure grounds attached. For full particulars apply to T. W. BOWDEN, 423, George-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, a very comfortable COTTAGE RESIDENCE, for a moderate sized family, standing upon one and a half acre of land, in Miller-street, near the Church, St. Leonard's; commanding splendid views of the harbour and city. Terms, liberal. Apply to T. W. BOWDEN, 423, George-street.

FOR SALE, at Wollongong, a neat FAMILY RESIDENCE, very pleasantly situated, within a short distance of the town, containing seven rooms, detached kitchen, good well of water, &c.; also, large flower garden and orchard, planted with every variety of the choicest fruit-trees, &c., and about twelve acres of land adjoining. Persons in search of health or retirement will find the above unequalled. Apply to Mr. THOMAS ALLEN, commission agent, &c., Sydney.

IMPORTANT TO WINE GROWERS.—To be LEASED, for a term of five years, from the 1st July next, PORPHYRY VINEYARD. For particulars apply to Messrs. DODD and CO., auctioneers, East Maitland; H. HAMBURGER, commission agent, New Pitt-street, Sydney; or to the proprietor, Porphyry, Seaham. None save principals need apply.

TO BUILDING MECHANICS and WORKING MEN.—Allotments of LAND for SALE, on LONG CREDIT, or in exchange for labour. To respectable persons wishing to build at once, assistance will be given to the extent of one-half of their outlay. For particulars, apply to Mr. LUCAS, Burwood Railway Station.

TO MARKET GARDENERS.—BOTANY SWAMP LAND.—For PRIVATE SALE, 21 acres of rich fresh water swamp land (in one or more lots), situate opposite Mr. Saxby's and other market gardens close to the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

TO SELL or LET, for a period of 5, 7, or 10 years, a FARM within two and a half miles of Campbelltown, on the Southern Road. The farm consists of 37 acres, all cleared with the exception of 3 acres of timber. The soil is as good as any in the district. The farm is well watered, and all fenced in, and has a two-room verandah and shingled house upon it. For further particulars apply to Mr. CROFT, adjoining; or to the proprietor, Mr. BARRETT, of Liverpool.

DARLING DOWNS MUTTON.—The undersigned begs to intimate to the public generally that he will be in weekly receipt (per steamer from Queensland) of the celebrated Darling Downs sheep, and will be happy to supply families by the carcass or otherwise. HENRY BELL, 315, Pitt-street.

STORE SHEEP FOR SALE.—
Maiden ewes
Breeding ewes
Store wethers
Rams. Also,
Store cattle, of different ages and sexes.
Full particulars of the above may be obtained on application at the Rooms.
JOHN BREWSTER, Stock and Station Agent, Squatter's Exchange.

SALES BY AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, June 4th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia, 239, George-street.
Shrubs, Choice Plants, Ornamental Trees, from the justly celebrated Baptist's Gardens, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions from Mr. John Baptist, to sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, June 4th, at 11 o'clock,
The largest and most valuable collection of
Bulbous and tuberous rooted plants
Flowering, ornamental trees, and plants
Pines and conifera plants
Fruit-bearing trees, &c., &c.,
ever offered to the public of New South Wales, viz.,
Stone pines, Aleppo pines
New Caledonia ditto, weeping cypress
Illawarra pine, evergreen cypress
Ficus macrophylla, Magnolia grandiflora
Aucuba japonica, Magnolia annonæfolia
Magnolia fuscata, Eugenia jamboa
Pittosporum tobira, Camellias, Azaleas
Gardenia florida, &c., &c.
Early Newington peach, Royal George
Scarlet nectarine, red Roman
Yerlain pear, green chissel, pascolmar
Lord Nelson apple, Cornish gilliflower
Golden Harvey, Alexander, Raisha apricot
Quince, Mandarin orange, Rio ditto, seedling pines, silletta, loquat, and a variety of other trees, shrubs, &c., too numerous to advertise.
Terms, cash.

It is an acknowledged fact that Mr. John Baptist has the finest collection of shrubs, trees, and plants in the Southern hemisphere; therefore, gentlemen will study their own interests by availing themselves of this excellent opportunity of purchasing, and secure this favourable season for planting. Every lot offered will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

On THURSDAY, June 6th, at 11 o'clock.

Terry's-buildings, Pitt-street.
Superior and Elegant Household Furniture
Two Brilliant Toned Pianofortes
China, Glass, and Plated-ware
Wardrobes, Pier Glasses, Bedsteads
Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions from Mrs. James Johnson to sell by auction, at her residence, Pitt-street (nearly opposite Messrs. Mort and Co.'s), on THURSDAY, June 6th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of her valuable household furniture, plated-ware, glass, china, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

To Furniture Dealers, and others.

LISTER and BARNETT will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Clarence-street, three doors from Solomon's Temple,
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of—
Tables, chairs, chest of drawers, bedsteads, safe, pictures, one horsehair mattress, bedding, toilet glasses, glass and crockeryware, kitchen utensils, &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

To Furniture Dealers and others.

LISTER and BARNETT will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, on the premises of Mr. John Hickey, general dealer, Clarence-street,
All his stock-in-trade, comprising
Bedsteads, tables, chairs
Sofas, safes, pictures
Glass and crockery ware
Together with sundry lots; also,
A goat, in kid.
Terms, cash; no reserve.

Continuation of Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.

MESSRS. LISTER and BARNETT will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Kingstreet, between George and Pitt streets, commencing at 2 o'clock p.m. sharp,
All the jewellery, chests of tools, boxes, trunks of clothing, &c., advertised in the HERALD of Saturday last.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by sea water.
Ex Damascus, Murray, master, from London.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 4th June, at 11 o'clock prompt,
On account of whom it may concern,
Damaged by sea water,
S over D in triangle over M
335—17 pieces 8-4 grey sheeting, slightly damaged
8 ditto ditto ditto, much
337— 4 ditto ditto ditto, slightly
13 ditto ditto ditto, much
340— 7 ditto ditto ditto, slightly
1 ditto ditto ditto, much
342—16 ditto ditto ditto, slightly
5 ditto ditto ditto, much
345— 1 ditto ditto ditto, slightly
347—10 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
10 ditto ditto ditto, much
348— 1 ditto ditto ditto, slightly
21 ditto ditto ditto, slightly
357— 1 ditto 8-4 ditto, ditto.
339—15 ditto 36-inch ditto, slightly
3 ditto ditto ditto, much
352— 3 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
3 ditto ditto ditto, slightly
354— 4 ditto ditto ditto, slightly.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Bags and Woolpacks.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Damascus, Murray, master, from London.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 4th June, at quarter to 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by sea-water
S over D in diamond M under.
402—100 woolpacks, slightly damaged
405 — 85 ditto, ditto
407 — 90 ditto, ditto
416 —209 3-bushel bags, ditto
417 —180 ditto, ditto
418 —200 ditto, ditto
419 —175 ditto, ditto
420 —120 ditto, ditto
424 —200 ditto, ditto.
Terms, cash.

New Shipments of Drapery, ex Corrientuizie.
Extensive Sale by Auction.

TUESDAY, 4th June.

To Drapers, Warehousemen, Shippers, and Country Buyers.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Saunders and Co. to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 4th June, at 11 o'clock,
Shipments of seasonable drapery, &c., ex Corriemulzie.
Consisting of
33, 36, and 72 inch grey calicoes, Scotch twills, Crimeam, Scotch twill, and white longcloth shirts, gala plaids, blankets, flannels, hosiery, black merons, coloured cobourgs, moleskin, black doe, coloured and fancy doe, and cheviot trousers, black cloth sacs, pilot jackets, Bedford cord trousers, &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Important Auction Sale.
The Balance of the Cargo of
Fine Selected Teas,
Ex James Shepherd.

292 Chests
241 Half-chests
1379 Boxes
For Positive Unreserved Sale.

On FRIDAY, 7th June.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 7th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of the cargo of superior teas, ex James Shepherd.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

Preliminary Notice.
Extensive Auction Sale,
On Moore's Wharf, Miller's Point.

On MONDAY, 10th June.

Pursers' Stores, P. and O. Company.
To Grocers, Shippers, Provision Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at Moore's Wharf, on MONDAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock, by order of Mr. Henry Moore, agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company,
A large quantity of pursers' stores, consisting of soups, teas, sugars, provisions, &c., &c., as follows:
Further particulars in future advertisements.

Champagne.

THIS DAY.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11, 110 cases very superior champagne, Le Marquis de Ponoet.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.

Byass' Ale and Porter.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11, 46 casks Byass' ale and porter, with all faults.
Terms, cash.

Fine Cognac Brandy,
Hogsheads and Cases.

Port Wine, in quarter-casks
Sherry ditto, ditto ditto.

THIS DAY.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, and Others.
Unreserved Sale, to close accounts.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
38 quarter-casks port wine
30 ditto ditto geneva brandy (superior)
13 ditto ditto cognac ditto
10 hogsheads ditto ditto (Bilhott and Co.)
400 cases fine pale ditto (Tallet and Co.), good guage and strength
280 ditto ditto (Juillaume Molcres, and Co.)
3 hogsheads fine pale sherry
4 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Drapery
Fittings and Fixtures.

WEDNESDAY, 5th June.

In the Estate of Mark Spence, draper, &c., Pitt-street.
Unreserved Sale.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the official assignee, to sell by auction, on the premises, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2,
The whole of the stock of
Drapery
Clothing
Shawls
Bonnets, &c.; also,
The gasfittings
Shop fixtures.
Terms, cash.

Liverpool Salt.

THURSDAY, 6th June.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on above day, at 11, 50 tons Liverpool salt.
Terms at sale.

Tinware.
To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, and the Trade generally.

THURSDAY, 6th June.

Storekeepers' Tinware.
Portable Washing Stove.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on above day, at 11,
An invoice of superior tinware, comprising tea and coffee pots, camp kettles, dust pans, cullenders, candle moulds, oil cans and feeders, drainers, hollowed basins, flued ditto, round and oval bakers, milk dishes, &c., water cans.
Portable washing boilers, assorted sizes.
Terms at sale.

Ironmongery.

To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, and others.
Important Preliminary Notice.

THURSDAY, 6th June.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on the above day, at 11,
Several large lots of
Ironmongery, Galvanware, tinware, &c.
Full particulars in Monday's issue.
Terms at sale.

The entire Cargo of the Wild Wave, from the Mauritius, being the last and only vessel to arrive this season, comprising—
2369 bags Royal Snow-drop Crystals, choice White and Yellow Counters, and bright grainy Ration Sugars,
For Positive Sale,
At the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY, 6th June, at 11 o'clock prompt.

Most important to Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, Speculators, Shippers, and the trade generally.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from J. C. Malcolm, Esq., to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The cargo of choice counter Mauritius sugars, just arrived, ex Wild Wave, comprising
WW
No. 1—200 bags Bassin royal snow-drop crystals
2— 90 bags Gros Bis white grainy crystal
3—163 bags Stein Cloupet ditto ditto
4—106 bags Riche-en Eau grainy yellow crystals
5—308 bags West and Co. vale rich grainy white counter sugar
6—200 bags Jourdan and Amont superior white counter sugar
7—273 bags Les Rochers Souchon rich yellow counter sugar
8— 78 bags Tamarin grainy white counter ditto
9— 53 bags Sauvetere rich counter light sugar
10—148 bags Mon Repos Couvois dask ration sugar
11—118 bags Rochecouste grainy yellow ration ditto
12— 99 bags Beau Vallon bright ration sugar
13— 40 bags Petit Sable ditto ditto
14— 60 bags Sauvetere dark grainy ration ditto
15—121 bags Bassin superior white grainy counter ditto.

The auctioneers desire to remind intending purchasers and the trade generally, that the Wild Wave has come down from the Mauritius with only two-thirds of her intended cargo, arising from the fact that sugars could not be procured since the late hurricane, which has destroyed at least one-third of the coming crop; and, in consequence of the great damage sustained throughout the island, the new crop would not be gathered until late in August. Parties, therefore, requiring supplies will do well to avail themselves by replenishing from the only cargo that can be offered in this market for some months to come.
. Samples on view at the Rooms.
Terms liberal at sale.

I.N.E. Matches.
Saloon ditto.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by sea water.

THIS DAY, 4th June.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on above day, at 11,
1 case 1 N.E. matches, 328 dozen
1 ditto ditto, 300 dozen
SALOON MATCHES,
4 cases, each 10 gross
1 ditto 20 gross
1 ditto village, 10 gross
2 tins, 2 gross each.
Terms, cash.

Wines, Spirits, Ale, Porter.

THIS DAY, 4th June.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Storekeepers, Publicans, and others.
Unreserved Sale.
Dark Brandy, in hogsheads
Pale ditto, ditto
B.P. Rum, 10 to 30 o.p.
Whisky, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Old tom, in quarter-casks
Geneva, in cases and halves
Sherry Wine, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Port ditto, ditto
Pale Cognac, in cases
Dark ditto, ditto
Champagne, various brands
Claret, ditto ditto
Byass' Ale and Porter
Sheffield Ale, in hogsheads; &c., &c,

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on above day, at 11,
An assortment of wines, spirits, ale, porter, &c.
Terms at sale.

Great Unreserved Sale Choice Teas.
To close consignments.
Ex Psyche, Norna, and Laertes, from Foo-Chow-Foo.

TO-MORROW, Wednesday, 5th June.

At Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Co.'s Stores, Botts' Wharf, at 11 o'clock prompt.
Comprising,
1215 packages of the celebrated first-class Teas
Ex Norna.
77 packages of the best Nos. choice Teas
Ex Psyche.
69 packages choice Souchong
Ex Laertes.

The auctioneers beg respectfully to direct the especial attention of the trade to the fact that, by our latest Custom-house entries, dated 31st May, the stock of teas then in bond show only a sufficiency for three months' supply at our present rate of consumption, and by our latest advices from China the season's supply there was quite exhausted, and no tea ship was on the berth for the colonies. And, as the new season's teas cannot possibly arrive here until late in October, we have not, in fact, a sufficient supply to carry us over until that time, and intending purchasers will do well, therefore, to avail themselves of the present favourable opportunity of replenishing stocks. As the transactions of the last few weeks prove that holders of teas are determined prices shall not be lower, and an occasion like the present, where the trade may secure really unexceptionable first-class teas, on the most favourable terms, is not likely to present itself for some time to come in this market.

LE. THRELKELD have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., to submit for unreserved sale, by auction, at Willis, Merry, and Co.'s Wharf, Botts' Wharf, TO-MORROW (Wednesday), 5th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The balance of their several shipments of choice first-class teas, ex Norna, Psyche, and Laertes, from Foo-Chow-Foo, comprising some of the finest quality teas ever submitted for public sale in this market, being, the choice Nos. of the several shipments, viz.,
Ex Psyche.
To close consignments, all in splendid condition.
W in diamond H outside,
21 half-chests souchong.
W in diamond E outside,
17 half-chests souchong.
W in diamond WT outside,
7 chests souchong.
H in diamond,
118—14 chests congou
119—18 ditto souchong.
Ex Norna.
44— 18 chests congou, 91 lbs.
45— 25 ditto ditto, ditto
46— 19 ditto ditto, ditto
47—170 ditto 93 ditto
50—160 ditto, 93 ditto
51—120 ditto, 88 ditto
52— 99 ditto, 89 ditto
53— 80 ditto, 92 ditto
54— 93 half-chests congou, 47 lbs.
55— 69 chests congou, 90 ditto
56— 4 ditto, 84 ditto
63—200 half-chests congou, 44 ditto
64— 77 chests congou, 89 ditto
65— 81 ditto ditto ditto, 85 ditto.
Ex Laertes.
C in diamond,
52—69 half-chests souchong.

. Samples of each chop may be obtained by applying to Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., day prior to sale.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

The entire Cargo of the Hargraves, from Hobart Town.
For Positive Sale.

At Campbell's Wharf, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

Important to Timber Merchants, Coopers, Builders, Potatoe Dealers, Fruiterers, and the Trade generally.
Full-cut Shingles
Box Palings, 5 and 6 feet
Market Palings, 5 and 6 feet
Battens
Wattle Staves, 2, 4, and 5 feet
Potatoes
Choice Apples.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., to sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 5th instant, at 3 o'clock prompt,
The entire cargo of the Hargraves, just arrived, from Hobart Town, comprising
SHINGLES.
150,000 feet cut shingles
PALINGS.
9,500 six feet broad box palings
11,920 five feet ditto ditto
3,900 six feet palings
4,000 five feet ditto.
STAVES.
506 superior wattle staves, 5 feet 4 inches
974 ditto ditto ditto, 5 feet
1,989 ditto ditto ditto, 4 feet
1,541 ditto ditto ditto, 2 feet 2 inches
500 gum staves, 4 feet.
BATTENS.
344 battens, 14 feet
748 ditto ditto, 12 feet
548 ditto, 9 feet
1,166 ditto, 10 feet
194 ditto, 16 feet.
APPLES.
64 cases fine Hobart Town apples.
POTATOES.
144 bags finest Brown's River potatoes.
Terms at sale.

Congou Tea.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Psyche, from Foo Chow Foo.
More or less damaged by salt water.
For Unreserved Sale,
At Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Co.'s Stores, Botts' Wharf, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, 5th June,
At 11 o'clock prompt.

Most Important to Tea Dealers, Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and the Trade generally.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co. to sell by auction, at Willis, Merry, and Co's Stores, Botts' Wharf, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Psyche,
More or less damaged by sea water,
H in diamond, outside
118 chests congou—4 much damaged, 32 slightly
119 ditto souchong—3 ditto ditto, 12 ditto
K in diamond
131 chests congou—3 ditto ditto
132 ditto ditto—4 slightly ditto
135 ditto ditto—4 ditto ditto
136 ditto ditto—3 much ditto, 11 slightly
C in diamond
86 chests congou—7 slightly ditto
W in diamond, H outside
Half-chests souchong—1 slightly ditto
W in diamond, E outside
Half-chests souchong—3 much ditto
K in diamond
134 half-chests souchong—14 slightly ditto
K in diamond
137 boxes congou—8 slightly ditto
138 ditto ditto—5 much ditto, 9 slightly
I in diamond
120 boxes gunpowder—2 slightly ditto
121 ditto ditto—7 ditto ditto
122 ditto ditto—4 ditto ditto
123 ditto ditto—4 ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

The Town and Environs of Grafton, on the Clarence River.

Two Days' Highly Important Sales of
Agricultural Farms, adjoining the township, and several choice Allotments in the towns of North and South Grafton, containing some of the first selections when the district was thrown open for settlement by the Government, made by the purchaser then residing on the spot, and personally acquainted with each Allotment and Farm.

For Positive Sale.

T. W. BOWDEN is favoured with instructions from John Morris, Esq., official assignee in the estate of Mr. Joseph Sharp, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on MONDAY, the 17th, and TUESDAY, the 18th day of June next, commencing each day at 11 o'clock precisely, on account of the numerous and important lots.

☞ It is impossible to condense into an advertisement anything like a full description of the respective lots, so that the auctioneer is compelled to give the merest outline, trusting it may be sufficient to enable persons resident in the neighbourhood and those who may proceed from other parts of the colony to view and select the land prior to the day of sale.

Lithographic Plans can be seen at the Rooms, and information afforded as far as possible to all enquirers.

LOT 1.—An allotment in North Grafton, containing half-an-acre, at the corner of Prince and Victoria streets, being lot 1 of section 11 on the Government plan.
LOT 2.—An allotment adjoining lot 1, containing half-an-acre, at the corner of Prince and Fitzroy streets, being lot 2 of section 11.
LOT 3.—An allotment adjoining lot 2, containing 3 roods 30 perches, having frontages both to Victoria and Fitzroy streets.

☞ These allotments are close to the stores, and have been long known as the property of Mr. Sharp, one of the earliest residents.

LOT 4.—An allotment in South Grafton, being 18 of section 2, bounded by the stream, near the wharf; bounded on the east by Bent-street, and containing 2 roods 33 perches.
LOT 5.—An allotment adjoining, containing 3 roods 2 perches, being lot 19 of section 2, nearer to the wharf.
LOT 6.—An allotment on the north side of 5, containing 3 roods 19 perches, bounded in like manner by Bent-street, and the creek at the S.W. corner of the wharf reserve, being No. 20 of section 2.
LOT 7.—A very choice allotment containing 3 roods 3 perches, close to the wharf reserve, separated from it only by the stream which flows from the water reserve, forming the western boundary of this allotment. It is No. 21 of section 2.
LOT 8.—A town allotment, No. 140 on the Government plan, contains 2 acres 1 rood and 32 perches, bounded on all sides by streets.
LOT 9.—A block of land, No. 138 Government plan, containing 9 acres 2 roods 6 perches, bounded by Queen-street North, Crown-street, North-street, and Mary-street.
LOT 10.—The block of land within the boundaries of the town on which Sharp's boiling down establishment stands, being No. 137 on the Government plan, containing 22 acres 3 roods and 27 perches, bounded by North-street, Prince-street, Crown and Queen-streets.

N.B.—No personal estate will be sold with this lot, but the fee simple alone.

LOT 11.—A block of land, No. 142 on the plan, containing 8 acres 2 roods 9 perches, bounded by North-street, Duke-street Prince and Kirchner streets.
LOT 12.—No 143, on the Government plan, contains 15 acres 1 rood 8 perches, bounded in part by the river on the north-east, at the corner nearest to the reserve for a wharf at the east end of North-street, which street forms the northern boundary. It is bounded also by Kirchner, Villiers, and Duke streets.
LOT 13.—A suburban allotment, being a portion of lot No. 23 on the plan, containing 16 acres 2 roods, bounded by Richmond and Baker streets.
LOT 14.—A suburban allotment, a portion of No. 8, Government plan, containing 12 acres 1 rood, bounded on the west by Richmond-street.
LOT 15.—Also a suburban lot, part of block 15, bounded also by Richmond-street and containing 11 acres 1 rood
LOT 16.—Adjoins No. 15, bounded also by the same street, containing 14 acres 2 roods 20 perches, being a portion of block 16 on the plan.
LOT 17.—A block separated from the town by North-street, containing 17 acres 1 rood, commencing at the north side of North-street, at Alumy Creek, and bounded on the west by Richmond-street.
LOT 18.—Is the block on the Government plan No. 37, commencing at the left bank of the Clarence River, containing 42 acres 3 perches.
LOT 19.—Contains 39 acres 2 perches, being No. 35 block, bounded by lot 35 and the Clarence River.
LOT 20.—34 acres 2 roods, block 35, bounded north by lot 36, and east by the river.
LOT 20 B, contains 58 acres 2 roods; has a very extensive frontage to the Clarence River, opposite Elizabeth Island, immediately adjoining Kirchner's Candle works, at the east end of North-street, close to the wharf.
LOT 21.—A block of land on the northern boundary of the town, separated by North-street, containing 88 acres 2 roods, lot 32 Government plan, bounded on the west by Alumy Creek.
LOT 22.—Contains 96 acres, being block 33 on the plan, commencing north side of North-street, and bounded on the east by Queen-street.
LOT 23.—27 acres 1 rood 8 perches, being block 43, bounded on the south by the north line of Aaron Rodgers' grant.
LOT 24.—26 acres 2 roods 22 perches, being block 42 on the plan of the suburbs
LOT 25.—36 acres, being lot 41 on the plan, commencing on the right bank of Alumy Creek.
LOT 26.—A farm of 57 acres, on the banks of the river, block 44 on the plan, bounded on the S.E. by the river
LOT 27.—A farm of 475 acres, near Grafton, commencing on the left bank of Alumy Creek, near lot 106 of the plan.
LOT 28.—An extensive farm, containing 1143 acres, in one grant from the Crown by purchase, at £1 per acre, as per grant, dated July, 1858, being the original portions Nos. 8 and 9, bounded east by Alumy Creek, and west by the river.

N.B.—This farm is well worthy the notice of speculators in land, with a view to a subdivision at a future time. It is well watered, and would cut up to advantage. The fertility of the soil at and around Grafton is well known.

LOT 29.—A Farm containing 43 acres 1 rood, being a portion of lot 123, granted to one William Gale, the purchaser from the Crown, in October 1859.
LOT 30.—41 acres 2 roods, being lot 124, also bought from the Crown by William Gale.

Observe!—All the above are distinct and separate grants from the Crown by purchase, under the existing regulations, and all to Mr. Sharp, excepting lots 29 and 30, and two allotments in South Grafton, standing in the name of Wilson, and conveyed direct to the present holder, so that all the titles are of the simplest kind possible.

LOT 31.—A Farm, containing 67 acres, bounded on the east by the river, on the south by a road one chain fifty links wide
LOT 32.—A farm containing 64 acres; bounded on the east by the river, on the west by a road one chain wide.
LOT 33.—A farm containing 62 acres 2 roods 16 perches; bounded on the east by the river, and on the west by a road 1 chain wide.
LOT 34.—A farm containing 62 acres 2 roods 16 perches; bounded on the east by the river, on the west by a road 1 chain wide.
LOT 35.—A farm containing 65 acres; bounded on the east by the river, on the west by a road 1 chain wide.
LOT 36.—A farm containing 63 acres; bounded on the east by the river, on the west by a road 1 chain wide.
LOT 37.—A farm containing 59 acres; bounded on the east by the river, and on the west by a road 1 chain wide.
LOT 38.—A farm containing 57 acres; bounded on the east by the river, and on the west and north by roads 1 chain wide.
LOT 39.—A farm containing 81 acres 1 rood and 20 perches; bounded on the north and south by roads 1 chain wide.
LOT 40.—A farm containing 61 acres and 20 perches; bounded on the north and south by roads 1 chain wide.
LOT 41.—A farm containing 59 acres and 20 perches; bounded on the north, and partly on the south by roads 1 chain wide.
LOT 42.—A farm containing 48 acres; bounded on the north by a road 1 chain wide.
LOT 43.—A farm containing 48 acres; bounded on the north by a road 1 chain wide.
LOT 44.—A farm, containing 48 acres, bounded on the north by a road one chain wide
LOT 45.—A farm, containing 53 acres 0 perches, bounded on the north and on the west by roads 1 chain wide.
LOT 46.—A farm, containing 46 acres 1 rood 25 perches, bounded on the west by Alumy Creek, and on the north and east by roads 1 chain wide.
LOT 47.—A farm, containing 48 acres 1 rood 38 perches, bounded on the west by Alumy Creek, and on the east by a road 1 chain wide.
LOT 48.—A farm, containing 51 acres and 14 perches, bounded on the west by Alumy Creek, and on the east by a road 1 chain wide.
LOT 49.—A farm, containing 52 acres 2 roods and 17 perches, bounded on the west by Alumy Creek, and on the east by a road 1 chain wide.
LOT 50.—A farm, containing 52 acres 3 roods and 33 perches, bounded on the west by Alumy Creek, and on the east by a road 1 chain wide.
LOT 51.—A farm, containing 52 acres 3 roods 8 perches bounded on the west by Alumy Creek, and on the east by a road 1 chain wide.
LOT 52.—A farm, containing 52 acres 1 rood and 11 perches, bounded on the west by Alumy Creek, and on the east by a road 1 chain wide.
LOT 53.—A farm, containing 52 acres 2 roods 17 perches, bounded on the west by Alumy Creek, and on the east by a road 1 chain wide
LOT 54.—A farm, containing 53 acres and 14 perches, bounded on the west by Alumy Creek, and on the east by a road one chain wide.
LOT 55.—A farm, containing 37 acres and 12 perches, bounded on the west by Alumy Creek, and on the east by a road 1 chain wide; and on the south by a road 1 chain 56 links wide.
LOT 56.—A farm, containing 66 acres 2 roods, bounded on the south by roads 1 chain and 50 links wide; and on the west and south-east by roads 1 chain wide.
LOT 57.—A farm, containing 51 acres 2 roods, bounded on the west by a road 1 chain wide.
LOT 58.—A farm, containing 50 acres 2 roods, bounded on the west by a road 1 chain wide.

☞ Lots 31 to 58 inclusive, are subdivisions of two large grants, purchased from the Crown, having a great frontage to the Clarence river, a little below Grafton, and extending back to Alumy Creek, which forms the western boundary. They are comprised in lots 13 and 14 of the plan of the town and environs of Grafton.

Lithographic plans of 50 farms can be had at the rooms, and catalogues with full description, will also be published.

Terms at sale.

TO BE SOLD by auction, by T. W. BOWDEN, at the Commissariat Stores, THIS DAY, the 4th June, at 10 o'clock, on account of the Accountant-General of H. M. Navy, the undermentioned unserviceable stores, landed from H. M. ships,

Biscuit dust, cook's skimmings casks, bags, hair beds, rope, &c., &c.

After which, at the Military Stores, (the adjoining premises,

134 great coats, and sundry other stores, condemned by survey.

Terms, cash.

Houses and Land, at Burwood.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. William Johnston, contractor. By order of the Official Assignee.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 6th of June, immediately after the sale of the freehold property situated in King, Kent, and Sussex streets,

All the right, title, and interest of the official assignee in and to certain leasehold properties, consisting of a large house, and five small cottages, situated at Burwood.

Further particulars may be obtained by applying to the Auctioneer.

Terms, cash.

For Positive Sale.
LIVERPOOL PLAINS.

That well-known First-class Station,
MOORE CREEK,
together with 6000 SHEEP and 110 HEAD of CATTLE.

Terms.—One-third cash; residue by approved bills at 12 and 24 months, with bank discount added, and secured upon the stock and station.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 18th June,

That very choice station, MOORE CREEK, in the LIVERPOOL PLAINS DISTRICT.

This station is close to the town of Tamworth, and is in the immediate neighbourhood of the Peel River Company's stations, and also the properties of Messrs. Gill, Pringle, Dr. Don—all stations of established repute. To all those familiar with the district, Moore Creek will be at once recognised as formerly belonging to CHARLES HALL, Esq., who for so many years had the management of the sheep establishments of the Australian Agricultural Company. In the driest seasons it will carry 14,000 sheep, and 1000 head of cattle; but in such favourable seasons as we have latterly had, it is estimated that there is room for a much larger quantity of stock.

The IMPROVEMENTS consist of a seven-room verandah cottage, with cellar, stable, huts, large woolshed, garden planted with choice fruit trees, cultivation paddocks, good substantial stockyard, with drafting yard, milk bails, calf-pen, and every requisite for carrying on a dairy; also, hurdles for 10,000 sheep. There are also six out-stations.

With Moore Creek will be sold 6900 SHEEP and 110 CATTLE.

*** Full particulars of the sheep will be published shortly. The cattle are a choice little dairy herd.

Dray, working-bullocks, ten horses, stores, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

MORT and CO. can with the greatest confidence recommend this choice sheep property. It is so well known however, that any lengthened comment would be superfluous. It is within six miles of the town of Tamworth, where, as well as at the Hanging Rock, Oakenville, and Peel River diggings, there is a ready market for all produce and fat stock; indeed a large portion of the expenses of the station might be paid from the dairy produce alone.

The fullest particulars can be obtained on application at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

It is in THE MARKET FOR POSITIVE SALE.

A large and seasonable shipment of
Seasonable Drapery, Manchester Goods, Slops, &c.
Now landing
Ex Corriemulzie, Nimroud, and other late arrivals.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

On THURSDAY, 6th.
FRIDAY, 7th,
at 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,

A large and seasonable shipment of seasonable goods.
Now landing, as above.
Terms, liberal.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

TUESDAY, 4th June.

☞ On account of whom it may concern.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 4th June, at 11 o'clock precisely,

On account of whom it may concern,
Men's silk waterproof talmas
Ditto drab stockmen's coats
9-8 Hoyle's purple prints
Men's vulcanised waterproof coats
Ditto ditto ditto leggings
Ditto American reefing jackets
6-4 wax cloths
Men's blue pilot overcoats, rug lined
Ditto doe and tweed trousers
Ditto black cloth shooting coats
Felt hats
Cheviot tweed suits
Beaufort cruvats
Fancy dress trimmings
Boys' and youths' tweed coats
Brown and grey cloth mantles, &c., &c,
Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.

TUESDAY, 4th June.

To Outfitters
To Drapers
To Storekeepers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 4th June, at 11 o'clock precisely,

For positive unreserved sale,
Invoices of general drapery and ready-made clothing, comprising—
Mens' black cloth trousers
Imitation Welsh flannels
72, 80, 90 inch sheetings
Mens' miller's mole trousers, S.T.
Ditto' sporting vests
Ditto black cloth riding vests
9-4 10-4 blue blankets
10-4 scarlet ditto
34-inch cross over winceys
Paxton and Picadilly collars
Men's fancy doe trousers
Ditto mohair reefing jackets
Ditto Cardigan vests
Ditto Crimean shirts
Boy's and youth's mixed doe trousers
6-4 gala plaids
7-4 French twills
Men's black cloth brighton sacs
7-4 French merinos
Men's white shirts
Ditto worsted cord trousers
Boy's and youths white shirts
Ditto ditto fancy doe coats
Printed pongee handkerchiefs
British corahs
Boy's and youth's pilot reefing jackets
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 white counterpanes
All wool Scotch tweeds
Black Paris silk hats
Infant's sewed muslin robes
Men's pilot reefing jackets
Crotchets and Eugenie collars
Applique lace handkerchiefs.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, 4th June.

☞ Notice to purchasers of General Drapery, Ready-made Clothing, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES remind purchasers of the above of their sale THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,

For positive unreserved sale,
Invoices of general drapery and ready-made clothing,
☞ On account of whom it may concern.
General drapery, ready-made clothing, &c.

☞ 300 Boxes Candles.

To Grocers
To Candle Buyers
To Buyers for the Interior, and
The Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 4th June, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,

On account of whom it may concern,
With all faults,

H—132 boxes candles

Packages, with one or two exceptions, in good order and condition; contents light weights, inferior quality, very much discoloured and spotted. Packages labelled "Bougie d'Alliance," with Belgian and British arms.

No mark—168 boxes candles

Packages in good order and condition; contents full weights, good quality—a few candles slightly spotted. Packages labelled "Transparent star candles."

Terms, cash.

Continuation of the sale of
Extensive and Highly Important and positive Unreserved Sale of
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Dried Fruits, &c.
To Wholesale and Retail Grocers
To Shippers
To Buyers for the Interior, and others.
Positively without reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, June 4th, 1861, at 11 o'clock prompt,

The undermentioned groceries, oilmen's stores, &c.
100 cases Feast's quart vinegar
60 ditto ditto bottled fruits
50 ditto ditto jams, 1 lb. tins
50 ditto pint salad oil
10 ditto Wotherspoon's confectionery
20 ditto new currants
20 barrels pearl barley
10 cases ½ lb. mustard
10 ditto 1 lb. mustard
5 ditto red herrings
20 ditto macaroni and vermicelli
10 ditto lobsters
10 ditto tapioca
5 ditto arrowroot
10 ditto mushroom ketchup
20 ditto assorted sauces
10 barrels raisins
5 cases ling fish
50 bags split peas
100 boxes Orlando Jones' rice starch
5 cases Imperial plums
75 boxes congou tea
25 half-chests ditto
15 chests ditto
25 firkins white herrings
5 barrels soft shell almonds
10 ditto Barcelona nuts
5 cases Taylor's chocolate
5 cases blue
1 ditto mixed spice.
Terms at sale.

☞ Shaw and Sons' Wrapping Paper.
To Stationers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Tuesday, June 4, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,

An invoice of Shaw and Sons' wrapping paper, viz.,
Bag cap, 28 lbs.
Imperial, 40 lbs.
Double ditto, 80 lbs.
Royal hand, 36 lbs.
Terms at sale.

☞ Tobacco—Duty Paid.
To Tobacconists and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Tuesday, June 4th, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,

20 packages of American tobacco—duty paid, viz., Ballarat, kangaroo, dingo, alliance, naiad queen, Lucy Neal, starlight, &c.
Terms at sale.

Fulton's Edinburgh Ale.

On THURSDAY MORNING, June 6th, 1861.

At Gilchrist's Stores, opposite Campbell's Wharf,
At half-past 10 o'clock sharp.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at Gilchrist's Stores, on THURSDAY, June 6th, 1861, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

Ex John Melhuish,
27 hogsheads No. 3 Fulton's ale.
Ex Jason,
47 hogsheads No. 3 ditto ditto.
Ex Omar Pasha,
25 hogsheads No. 3 ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Most important and extensive Auction Sale of Wines, Spirits, and Beers.

Auction Sale at the Bank Auction Rooms,
On FRIDAY, June 7th, 1861, at 11 o'clock prompt.

Highly important
To Merchants
To the Wine and Spirit Trade
To Publicans and others.
WINES.
Sherries, in Hogsheads, Quarter-casks, and Cases
Port Wine, ditto ditto
Jacquesson's Champagne, Sparkling Hock, Moselle, Clarets, &c., &c.
SPIRITS.
Brandy—Martell's, Hennessy's, &c, in Bulk.
Ditto—Clouzeau, Vine-Grower's, &c, in Case
Rum, a fine sample, in Hogsheads
Gin—Anchor Brand, Key, &c.
Whisky, in Case, and Quarter-casks.
BEERS.
Ale—Bass', Allsop's, Salt's No. 3, in Bulk
Ditto—Byass', Bass', Tennent's, Marion's, &c., in Bottle
Porter—Barclay's, &c., in Bottle.
For positive unreserved sale.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, June 7th, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Several invoices of wines, spirits, and beers, &c., &c.
SPIRITS.
10 hogsheads Martell's brandy
5 ditto Hennessay's ditto
25 ditto best French ditto
15 ditto dark ditto
100 cases Clouzeau's ditto
225 ditto Vine Growers' ditto
139 ditto United Vineyard Proprietors' ditto
400 ditto brandy, various brands
30 hogsheads W. I. rum, 30 to 32 o.p.
25 ditto rum, 10 o.p.
25 quarter-casks whisky
200 cases ditto
250 ditto geneva, key brand
200 ditto ditto, anchor brand.
WINES.
30 hogsheads port wine
75 quarter-casks ditto
200 cases ditto
25 hogsheads sherry
55 quarter-casks ditto
150 cases ditto
75 ditto Jacquesson's champagne
200 ditto claret, various brands
100 ditto sparkling hock
60 ditto liqueurs.
BEERS.
100 casks Byass' ale
100 casks Tennent's ale
100 ditto Bass' ditto
50 casks Marion's ditto
25 hogsheads Bass' ditto
150 casks Barclay's stout
25 hogsheads draught porter.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
To Boot and Shoe Makers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, June 6th, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,

59 trunks boots and shoes.
Terms at sale.

To Shippers to the Islands and others.

To Close Shipments.

Blue and Scarlet Guernseys
Striped and Fancy ditto
Lambswool Vests
Blue Serge Shirts
Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs
Scarlet and Gentionella Blankets
Furniture Chintzes, &c., &c., &c.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 4th June, and WEDNESDAY, June 5th,

Twenty-five cases and bales of the above goods.
Without Reserve.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 6th June.

To Ironmongers, Cutlers, Saddlers, Fancy Dealers, and others.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, on the above day,

Several invoices of the above goods.
Full particulars in a future issue.

THIS DAY, June 4th;
WEDNESDAY, June 5th.

Important Sale of New and Choice Drapery, Mantles, Ribbons, Clothing, and Manchester Goods.

To Drapers, Warehousemen, Storekeepers, and others.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, on the above days, at their Rooms, 198 packages new goods, now landing ex Nimroud and Corriemulzie—

White sheetings and longcloths
Grey domestics and sheetings
9-8 light ground prints
9-8 purple ditto
20d., 24d., and 30d. orientals
2d. to 50d. sarsenets
16d., 20d., 24d., and 30d. black lutes
Rich black moires
Ditto ditto glaces
Fancy and plain parachutes
Bronze and steel skirts
Crinoline steel and cord
7-8 and 4-4 linen diaper
8-4 linen damasks
5-8 nursery diapers
Forfars and huckabacks
Figured window nets
Jaconet and sprig muslins
Lappet and harness books
Tartatan dresses
Sealskin and mohair mantles
Ladies' cloth jackets
Ditto silk velvet ditto
French merinos
Colored coburgs
Black ditto
French twills
White sateen and coutille stays
Infants' cashmere cloaks and hoods
Children's joan and challi frocks
Women's fine white cotton hose
Ditto brown ditto
Children's socks, assorted
Fine rough hollands
Ditto dressed ditto
Roled shirtings
Furniture chintzes
Haberdashery, &c., &c.
CLOTHING, SHIRTS, HATS, &c., &c.
Gents' super beaver sacs
Fine pilot american reefers
Heavy sealskin ditto
Super black doe sacs
Ditto fancy ditto
Ditto sattars ditto
Gents' fine black and doe trousers
Men's colonial cut moles
Boys' and youths' ditto
Heavy pilot trousers
Fancy doeskin and tweed vests
Superfine black cloth ditto
Sinclair's fine white shirts. W. and B.
Fancy regatta shirts
Fine angola ditto
Men's lambswool vests and pants
Heavy Scotch twill shirts, L.B.
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Belgian, persigny, and piccadilly collars
Fancy and black beaufort ties
Fine black Paris hats
Fine panama and cabbage tree ditto
Men's and boys' cloth caps, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Crimson and White, Figured and Plain, Pongees.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, June 4th, and WEDNESDAY, June 5th, at 11 o'clock,

200 pieces crimson and white pongees.
Terms at sale.

Crockett's best
American Leather Cloth.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, June 4th,
WEDNESDAY, June 5th.

To Upholsterers
Coachmakers
Furniture Dealers and others.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above days, at 11 o'clock,

8/4 cases assorted colours
Crockett's American leather cloth
Four bales hearthrugs, comprising
Velvet pile, Axminster, Worcester tapestry, and fancy patterns
2 cases furniture gimps, hangers, tassels, &c., &c.
The above goods are for unreserved sale.
Terms, liberal.

FRIDAY, 7th June.
Preliminary Notice.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, on the above day,

100 trunks boots and shoes, now landing.

Stock of a Retail Hatter.

WEDNESDAY, June 5th, at half-past 10 sharp.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day,

The entire stock of a retail hatter, comprising
Black Paris, merino, felt, Canadian, deer stalkers, and yachting hats
Ladies' black Paris and felt riding hats
Men's and boys' cloth and fancy caps, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

On TUESDAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock,
At Crouch's Bazaar, George-street.

All Uncleared Lots, at the risk of former Purchasers.
Comprising Toys, Jewellery, Fancy Goods, Iron Safe, Cabinetware, Perfumery, and Sundries.
The Official Assignee's interest in Lease of 5½ years, quiet possession guaranteed.
By order of F. W. Perry, Esq., Official Assignee.

FREDERICK BRADLY will sell by public auction, on the premises as above, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Uncleared lots, at the risk of the former purchasers.
Also, the lease of those eligible premises.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. George John Crouch.
By order of F. W. Perry, Esq., official assignee.
At the residence of Mr. George John Crouch, at Paddington.

Superior useful and substantial Furniture
Cottage Pianoforte, Plated Ware, and Sundries
Library consisting of about 800 volumes
Philosophical Apparatus, &c., &c.

FREDERICK BRADLY will sell by auction, on the premises, as above, on THURSDAY, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of the household furniture and effects, viz.,
Horsehair chairs and sofas, cane-seated chairs
Loo and dining tables, fancy tables
Pier glasses, cheffoniers, and sideboards
Carpets, fenders and irons, pictures, &c.
Chests of drawers, bedsteads, toilet tables, and every requisite for household purposes. Also,
An extensive library, comprising philosophical, scientific, and other valuable works. Also,
The whole of the philosophical apparatus in the above estate.

Terms, cash.

Postponed to THIS DAY.—Unreserved Sale.
Clearing-out Sale of Stock-in-Trade of Messrs. Warren and Eames.

Iron Bedsteads, in great variety
Children's Cots and Bedsteads
Hair, Flock, and Flax Mattresses, in all sizes
Pier and Toilet Glasses, Plated Ware, Elegant Engravings, &c.
General Household Furniture, &c., &c.

MR. J. M. HUGHES has received instructions to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock, on the premises, Castlereagh and Market streets, as above, in consequence of one of the parties leaving for England.

Terms, cash. No reserve.

Peremptory Clearing-out Sale.
To Grocers, Publicans, General Dealers, and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. Isaac Simmons to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 5th June, at 11 o'clock, at his Stores, 14, Spring-street, positively without reserve,

His extensive stock, comprising—
Raisins, blue, candles, salt fish, bottled beer, tea, figs, currants, gunny bags, chocolate, oatmeal, stationery, ship ventilating funnels, spice, barley, hams, sauces, butter, sago, jams, salt, rice, zinc buckets, iron bedsteads, saws, double-action winch and chain, scale and weights, office furniture, and sundries too numerous to particularise.

Terms, cash, and no reserve.

Household Furniture, Horses, Spring Cart and Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c., &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Mrs. Clark to sell by auction, on the Premises, Parramatta Road, Burwood, near Mr. Mickie's, Beth Arms, and opposite Mr. Powell's, grocer, on THURSDAY next, June 6th,

The whole of the household furniture, &c., comprising tables, sofas, pier glasses, iron bedsteads, bedding, glass, crockery, &c., &c. Also,
1 good draught horse, 1 spring cart, 1 dray, 1 good saddle horse, saddles, bridles, &c. &c.
With various sundry goods.
Terms, cash.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL.
WILLIAM and FORBES STREETS.

Title, unquestionable. For full particulars apply to Messrs. TEALE and GARRETT, solicitors, King-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock,

All that corner allotment of land, having about the following frontages—
26 FEET TO WILLIAM-STREET,
90½ FEET TO FORBES-STREET,
extending to a reserved lane, on which are erected those extensive, handsome, and well-finished premises known as
THE IMPERIAL HOTEL,
built of stone, cemented and oil-painted back and front, containing
ON THE BASEMENT, large wine cellar, kitchen, and laundry.
ON THE FIRST-FLOOR, Bar, and two rooms.
ON THE FIRST FLOOR, drawing-room and two bedrooms.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR, three bedrooms.
At the rear is a capital yard, with entrance from Forbes-street, and a well-built spacious billiard-room.

The whole of these premises have been erected regardless of cost, in a most substantial manner. The outside is finished with taste, with balcony surrounding the Forbes and William streets frontage, and the principal inside rooms are well-arranged and completed.

☞ In bringing this first-class city property into the market, the auctioneers would particularly direct the attention of capitalists and others to its position in this great thoroughfare. It adjoins the residence of Dr. Bennett, and other superior properties; and whether in its present form as an hotel, or as a private residence, would always command a high rental.

It is rarely now that a property of this description in this favourite position can be secured, as the value is rapidly improving, and will be considerably enhanced on the completion of the wharves, &c., at Woolloomooloo Bay.

Terms at sale.

By order of the Trustees of the Will and the Widow of the late Mr. Patrick Tighe.
REDFERN.
GEORGE and WELLS STREETS.

Corner Block of property, consisting of Grocer's Shop and Dwelling-house, formerly the Welcome Inn, and a Cottage on the adjoining allotment of land.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock,

The following properties, situate at the corner of GEORGE and WELLS STREETS, REDFERN.

LOT 1.—SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, formerly the Welcome Inn, containing shop and fixtures, five rooms, kitchen and servant's room, yard, with gateway entrance from Wells-street; large shed, well of water, &c., at the rear. The whole occupying an allotment of land having a frontage of about 25 feet to George-street, and about 65 feet frontage to Wells-street.

LOT 2.—A cottage, containing four rooms, adjoining, with yard, right to well of water, &c., at the rear; situate on an allotment of land having about 22½ feet frontage to Wells-street, by a depth of about 100 feet.

☞ This valuable freehold property will be sold in one lot, or subdivided as above. It is in one of the best positions in Redfern, which has been latterly greatly improved by the municipality, and a property that will always command tenants and yield a good return as an investment.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

POSITIVE SALE.
To close a Partnership Account,

SMALL FARM AND HOMESTEAD,
At Bankstown, near Irishtown, about twelve miles from Sydney.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock,

A CAPITAL FARM, consisting 26 acres of rich garden land, situate in the PARISH OF BANKSTOWN, near the George's River Old Road.

About eight acres are fenced, with a substantial three-rail fence, and five or six acres are under cultivation as a market-garden, and planted with a choice collection of fruit trees and grape vines. The COTTAGE, which has only recently been erected, contains four comfortable rooms. The unimproved land is well timbered, and nearly enclosed with fencing. An abundant supply of good water.

☞ The above farm, in the neighbourhood of the city, is at present occupied by the proprietors, Messrs. Caird and Edwards. It is known as lot 6, portion of a subdivision made by M. C. Stephen, Esq., of land at Bankstown, and is a farm well worthy of the attention of any one seeking a comfortable homestead yearly increasing in value.

Plan on view at the rooms.

Positive and Unreserved Sale.
By order of the Mortgagee.
ST. MARY'S, SOUTH CREEK.

That extensive range of substantial brick-built premises known as the BEEHIVE INN, on the Western Road, the property of Mr. Luke Ryan.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece of land having 132 feet frontage to the Western Road, and containing about 3 roods 7 perches, in the village of St. MARY'S, SOUTH CREEK; together with the well-known premises, the BEEHIVE INN, built of brick on stone foundation, containing 12 rooms, kitchen, and passages, with extensive range of stabling, coachhouse, &c.

This property is most substantially and faithfully built of the very best materials.

The locality is one of the choicest positions in the flourishing and rapidly improving township of St. Mary's, about two miles from Penrith, and is surrounded by a large and increasing agricultural population.

A portion of the premises are let, the residue were occupied by the proprietor, who for some time with great success carried on the inn. For this business or for stores they are admirably adapted, and can be recommended to all who desire as an investment a really good country property, in one of the best positions in the colony, which will in a short time be doubly enhanced by having regular communication by railway with Sydney, with a station in the immediate neighbourhood.

For further particulars apply at the Room

LUDDENHAM ESTATE, MULGOA.

The Western division of this celebrated property, situated between the Nepean and Warragamba Rivers, containing 2050 ACRES, with various improvements.

Terms, liberal.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 14th June, at 11 o'clock,

The western division of the LUDDENHAM ESTATE, MULGOA, consisting of about 777 ACRES of nearly equal proportions of cleared and forest land, subdivided into paddocks, vineyard, garden, &c. The improvements comprise those extensive premises known as the brewery, which were erected at an immense cost by the late proprietors, Messrs. Blaxland, including brew-house, malt-house, stores, cellars, &c. There are also a cottage residence, men's huts, and other out-buildings. This portion of the property is connected with the central division of Luddenham by a magnificent stone dam which originally cost several thousand pounds.

With this estate will be sold 1280 ACRES in the Mulgoa Forest, about three miles distant. The road to the Oaks passes through this land, which is very valuable for grazing purposes.

The improvements consist of a hut, yard, paddock, &c.

☞ This valuable estate is only about twelve miles from Penrith, in one of the best positions in the County of Camden, and, on completion of the contracted railway line, will only be a few hours' ride from the metropolis. As an agricultural and grazing estate it is second to none in the neighbourhood, and there are sufficient building materials on the property to complete a substantial mansion, and form a most desirable homestead.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.
KENT-STREET.

Neat Cottage, No. 347, Kent-street, a few feet from King-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock,

All that parcel of land containing 15 perches, being allotment 18 of section 29 of the subdivision of the city, bounded on the east by Kent-street 56 links (about 37 feet), on the north by a line 214 links, on the west by a line 42 links, on the south by a line 164 links, again south 8 links and again east 40 links, on which is erected a COMFORTABLE COTTAGE residence, No. 347, KENT-STREET, containing four rooms with yard, having gateway entrance from Kent-street, &c, at the rear.

☞ This property is on the west side of Kent-street, a few feet from the south side of King-street. It will be positively sold by order of the mortgagee, and the sale affords a capital opportunity for securing a small city investment in a favourite locality.

TITLE, unexceptionable; for full particulars apply to E. H. MACKECHNIE, Esq., solicitor, 119, Elizabeth-street.

Terms at sale.

DISTRICT OF MORETON, QUEENSLAND.

Those choice Cattle Stations known as "Murry Jarry" and "Dungogie," about seventy miles from Ipswich, together with 700 HEAD OF CATTLE more or less.

Terms at sale.

MR. BREWSTER has been instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July, at 11 o'clock,

The "MURRY JERRY" and "DUNGOGIE" RUNS, comprising FIVE BLOCKS OF COUNTRY, situated between the Logan and T

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Monday Evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day was as follows :—

Brandy	.....	£251 5 10
Gin	.....	183 18 6
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	.....	4 6 0
Whisky	.....	6 0 0
Rum	.....	162 18 3
Wine	.....	313 16 0
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle)	.....	79 2 0
Tobacco and snuff	.....	8 14 2
Cigars	.....	88 0 0
Coffee and chicory	.....	27 12 0
Sugar, unrefined	.....	18 9 10
Opium	.....	375 0 0
Plate	.....	124 13 10
Package	.....	11 12 0
Dues	.....	1 0 0
Total	.....	£1819 12 7

The monthly general meeting of the members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at 3 o'clock. Mr. G. King took the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. Kent was elected a member of the Chamber. A letter was read from the committee of the Calcutta Famine Relief Fund. A letter from the Bristol Colonial Association was also read respecting the practicability of growing cotton in the northern parts of Australia. Mr. Hickey addressed the Chamber at some length in favour of taking some active measures to grow cotton in this colony, and entered into statistics to show how remunerative the production of cotton would be to the colony. At the conclusion of his address a vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Hickey by the members of the Chamber. A report of the proceedings will be found in another part of our columns.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench sold by auction to-day, Rose Cottage and allotment of land, at the corner of Riley and Campbell streets, for £620; Church Hill Cottage and grounds, St. Leonard's, North Shore, the residence and property of Sir W. W. Burton, for £3000; and an allotment of land at Camperdown for £115. They also sold privately the premises formerly known as the Ebenezer Chapel, Pitt-street, for £500.

From Adelaide we have papers to the 25th instant. The *Register* reports as follows :—

General business continues excessively dull, little or nothing appreciable being done. In mining matters the excitement occasioned by the new copper discoveries still continues to a considerable extent, and new Companies are being formed and brought before the public almost every day, whilst every fresh piece of intelligence concerning the claims of those Companies already formed which may be brought into town causes the shares to go up or down, as the case may be, with startling rapidity, making it a matter of impossibility to quote prices with any accuracy.

Flour during the past week has been remarkably quiet, and the prices are much the same as they were in our last report—about £15 15s to £16 0s. Some few sales have been made, but generally there is no enquiry whatever. Millers, however, are not at all inclined to let stocks accumulate, and are therefore manufacturing only just as much as is required to keep their mills going.

Wheat, in consequence of the receipt of shipping orders from Sydney, made a sudden start a few days ago upwards, and prices got up to 5s. 9d. for parcels at the Port, at which rate several transactions took place. Now, however, the orders are all executed, and although it is offering freely at that rate there are no buyers, and at present it seems likely that sellers will have to submit to a slight reduction. In town the prices for small lots vary from 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d.

Oats, Cape, continue plentiful, and we have no alteration to make in our quotations—5s. to 5s. 3d.

Oats, Fine White—The supply seems to be just about equal to the consumption, and rates are about 4s. to 5s.; and a very good sample may bring a trifle more.

Barley, Cape, is very steady at about 4s. 6d to 5s., and is always in fair enquiry for brewing purposes.

Barley, English, is quite nominal, as there has been none offering for some time.

Potatoes meet with ready sale at about £6 to £8 10s.; but Van Diemen's Land are worth a good deal more.

MEERSCHAUM AT THE RICHMOND RIVER.

FROM a late number of the new series of the *Clarence and Richmond Examiner*, we extract the following article upon the deposits, on the banks of the Richmond River, of that valuable earthy mineral Meerschaum :

Although displayed in an unfavourable part of one of the galleries of the Sydney School of Arts, during the recent exhibition of natural and industrial products, some remarkable specimens of Meerschaum from the Richmond, and which were contributed by Mr. William Keene, Government examiner of coal fields and mines, excited much attention as well as surprise. It is an old saying "that admiration is generally contrifugal," and we believe that the virtues of many a Richmond Meerschaum pipe have been tested and canvassed many thousand miles from the district, very few of its own inhabitants, probably, being aware of the presence of this peculiar and valuable mineral in their lands. Among a group of visitors who were inspecting the Richmond Meerschaum at the School of Arts, was an inveterate smoker, and he, referring to the rem[illegible] of wonder at such a scarce product being found in New South Wales, and yet so little known, took from his pocket a silver-mounted Meerschaum pipe, which he assured the company was made from a piece of Richmond Meerschaum, which had been exhibited at the Australian Museum in 1844 by the Paris Exhibition Commissioners. He added, "that he had never smoked a finer pipe, and that he was prepared to purchase a ton of the raw material as a venture to London and Paris." Since then, Mr. Turnell, an ingenious carver, has moulded a large bowl of pipe, which is an admirable specimen of his skill. Between the bowl and the stem, he has carved a kangaroo in a graceful attitude, and with that happy, dreamy gaze, emblematical of the narcotic luxury in which the smoker is indulging. For such displays of plastic art, Meerschaum is peculiarly adapted, being, when first dug up, soft and plastic; and, for the information of our friends at the Richmond and elsewhere, who may be desirous to seek for so valuable a product, we will offer a few remarks. Meerschaum is German for sea froth. It is a white mineral of an earthy appearance, but dry to the touch. It consists, according to Klaproth, of silica, 58; magnesia, 18·25; water and carbonic acid, 49. When dug, it is greasy, and lathers like soap, on which account the Tartars use it for washing linen. As an article of commerce, it is in great demand in Europe, America, and India—tobacco-pipes made from it obtaining, when the bowls are large, prices that seem fabulous. Whilst this colony boasts skilful and ingenious workers in metals and woods, like Messrs. Hogarth and Erichsen, Turnell, and many others, we believe that it would be far more profitable to manufacture Richmond meerschaum pipes in Sydney, for home use and for exportation, than to send the mineral to Europe in its raw state. We hope that at the forthcoming exhibition in Sydney of the products of New South Wales, intended for transmission to the International Exhibition 1862 in London, to see not only Meerschaum, but many other of our natural products, exhibited in forms that will demonstrate the colony's progress in artistical and manufacturing industry."

¶ In addition to this, we have been informed by sergeant Eager, of the Volunteer Rifles, and late of the 12th Regiment, that some time since he was engaged with a surveying party in the Richmond district, and, at a station called Tucki Tucki, about two miles and three-quarters from the east bank of the river, near the junction of the south and north arms, that an immense deposit of Meerschaum was discovered by them. None of the party were cognizant of its character and value, nor did the near residents appear to have any idea of the deposit being more than an uncommon mixture of chalk and clay. The last statistical register of New South Wales shows that the value of the year's imports of tobacco pipes, of which a very large proportion were Meerschaum, was estimated by the customs at £5955. The suggestion of our contemporary as to the success which would attend the manufacture of Meerschaum Pipes in Sydney, both for home use and exportation, will not, we hope, be lost sight of by our skilful artisans.

ERRATUM.—In the report of the presentation of colours to the Pyrmont Company an error occurs—the word "unclean" being used for *unseen*. The passage should read "Despite the *unseen* nature of the ground the marching," &c.

SHOULD THE "TWENTY-ONE" AGAIN TAKE SEATS IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, OR SHOULD THEY NOT?

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—One of the most important questions in the present difficulty is, whether the twenty-one Members of the Legislative Council who lately resigned should, or should not, form part of the Council about to be nominated. I say that, if nominated, they are bound in duty to the colony to take their seats, and for the following reasons :—

1st. That in a community so small as this, the supply of men of character, ability, position, and means befitting the members of a House of Legislative Revision is so limited, that the loss of so many such men must seriously affect the character of any future House.

2. That as a natural consequence the Council for life will give way to such a house as Mr. John Robertson, backed by the mass of the community who have nothing to lose, may please to fancy; one probably elected by manhood suffrage, with no property qualification for members; in fact, no House of Revision at all; leaving the property and intelligence of the colony wholly unrepresented, and without any check to the ruthless legislation of numbers, and numbers alone.

Since we have committed the egregious blunder of introducing manhood suffrage (a blunder which I believe every intelligent man in the colony with any stake in it beyond his two bare hands, including the more intelligent of the working classes themselves, most bitterly rue) we must abide by the consequences; but until handed over bound hand and foot, let us not throw away the last chance of securing something like *Conservatism* in the Upper Chamber as will be the case if the "Twenty-one" decline to take their seats.

It has been stated, that after the treatment they received from the Governor and the Ministry, it would be a degradation to accept seats with the liability to be swamped as they were before.

To this I would reply, that by at once resigning they vindicated the constitution and their own dignity, and are now quite at liberty to consider the matter purely as it affects the interest of the colony. On the one hand, if they are appointed again after the practical protest they made by resigning, the Ministry thereby accept the protest, and appoint them with the clear understanding, that such a proceeding will not again be endured by the House of which they form a part. On the other hand, if a house is appointed without them, the new nominees accept their seats on the understanding that the Ministry have a right to coerce them whenever, and however, they may oppose their measures.

It may be hoped, also, that the Governor has learned a lesson, and will on a future occasion better understand that he is not here merely as a symbol of royalty, but as an actual living Governor, with duties to perform corresponding to those of the Crown, which he is bound to execute at his own discretion and on his own responsibility. He appears to have acted under the idea that he was bound implicitly to obey the dictum of the Ministry for the time being, which in this case I totally deny. In cases where the Ministry have recommended a dissolution of the Assembly, the Governor possesses, and has invariably here, in the neighbouring, and in other colonies, exercised the right to accede to or refuse such request, as being peculiarly his duty to act on his own responsibility. With stronger reason, therefore, should he when asked to swamp the Council have used his own discretion; it was an act by analogy the same as dissolving the Assembly, only much more important: the one being a mere detail in working the Constitution, while the other, in the present case, destroys the Constitution itself. Besides, the Constitution Act places the matter beyond a doubt; the power to appoint members is thereby given to the Governor, "with the advice of the Executive Council," which means that though he cannot at his own instance appoint members, he has the power to refuse to appoint those proposed by the Executive Council, and therefore upon him, and almost entirely upon him, alone rests the responsibility of the present crisis. There is only one instance on record in which such a step was ever contemplated (the Reform Bill of 1832), and then because there was only the choice between that step and a revolution. The decision was come to only after repeated and unavailing conferences between the Houses, and after the King had advised and warned the Duke of Wellington as to the necessity he laboured under. The Governor had no right to listen to the Ministers until assured that at least one conference had failed; and his own feelings as an English gentleman ought to have shown the propriety at least of communication with some of the Opposition. Even the contemplation of such a measure in 1832 has been alluded to by Lord Brougham, in one of his latest works, as one he looked back upon with horror of the fearful consequences to the Constitution. And yet our Governor, within a few days after his arrival, without consultation (so far as is known) with any but the Ministry of the day, and that one of extreme opinions and labouring under strong party feeling, upsets the Constitution, because the Council have not passed *verbatim* the pet Act of the Minister; a measure involving almost the very existence of the first interest in the colony; brought before them for the first time, after lapsing repeatedly during a course of years in successive Assemblies, at the fag end of the session, with only a few days for consideration, after the main principles had been adopted, besides having yielded upon nearly all the details, and offered to yield more as Mr. Thomson did to Mr. Robertson rather than that the country should be longer kept in uncertainty and agitation. They wanted an opportunity to destroy the Conservative element in the Constitution; the Governor at once consented, and they did it.

The present position is this—

All Constitutional authorities agree that every class and interest should be represented in the different chambers of the Legislature. The Legislative Assembly now practically represents numbers and numbers only. The only check upon them should be the Council, but the appointment of that has, by a combination of untoward circumstances, fallen into the hands of a Ministry who have unequivocally shewn their determination to reduce it to a nullity, and to remove the only check to the overpowering supremacy of numbers over intelligence and property, and to throw the great interest of the colony at the mercy of an Assembly acting from motives of a vowed hostility, and a Minister who, by making a political cry of a pet crotchet, has gained the opportunity of putting it in practice upon a scale the most gigantic.

No man wishes or expects the Governor to take a leading part in naming the Council, still less to show partiality to any party; but if the Ministry attempt to pack the House, not with a view to its real purpose, that of *Legislative revision*, and to give to intelligence, property, and education a voice in the legislation of the country, but of destruction to everything but the power of numbers; then the colony has a right to expect that he will not only review the names submitted to him, but suggest the names of men who by talent, character, property, and public service, are notoriously entitled to a seat, and the omission of whose names can have arisen only from a sinister and party motive.

I will only ask, in conclusion, if a Governor has blindly to adopt the opinions of any Minister who happens to have a majority, upon the principal points where he is constitutionally expected to use his own discretion, namely in the nomination of the Council, and the dissolution of the Assembly, of what use is he to the colony?

Yours, &c., &c.,
GIDEON S. LANG.

Sydney, 24th May.

SHAM FIGHT AND ENCAMPMENT AT PARRAMATTA, ON HER MAJESTY'S CORONATION DAY.

To the Editor of the Herald

SIR,—Allow me through the columns of your valuable journal to second the proposition and letter of "Rifleman" in your issue of Saturday last, calling the attention of the Government and officers commanding Volunteers to the desirability of having an encampment and sham fight in the Parramatta Domain, it being, as the writer of that letter remarks, the most suitable and best adapted spot for such an occasion and of the least trifling expense, and I must, with my brother comrades in arms, join "Rifleman" in expressing a wish that the heads of the Government and commanding officers will take the subject carefully into consideration, and not let us be behind our neighbour colonists in Victoria—the Government of which have already so liberally rendered their Volunteers every assistance in their power towards the keeping up and giving spirit and enthusiasm to the movement (which indeed in that colony has now become an established band); and I again sincerely hope that our Government will follow the example of their Victorian friends, and show us a little more encouragement than they have hitherto done by granting us the now asked for boon.

In conclusion, I respectfully submit to his Excellency the Governor-General and the other representatives of our Government, that the 28th day of June instant, her Majesty's coronation, be observed as a public holiday, and that a general meeting and encampment of the whole force of the Volunteers of this colony take place at Parramatta, in honour of her Majesty, as suggested by "Rifleman," and that a couple of trains be laid on by the Government to convey the various corps to the spot, at the same time supplying them with tents, blankets, &c. (of which, I believe, there is an abundance in the Government stores), feeling assured that, should the Government grant our request, they will be neither losers, either in pocket or love, as there will be numbers flock to the scene of action by the trains, and they will receive the hearty thanks of the whole Volunteer force.

Hoping that many others will take up this subject,
I am, Sir, yours &c.,
H. E. S.,
And one of No. 3 Company Volunteer Rifles.

P.S.—I would suggest that the whole force of Volunteers proceed to Parramatta by the 6 o'clock train on the previous evening. A similar affair is to take place at Melbourne on the above-named day.

THE MISSING HALF MILLION.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I see from you issue of Saturday that some Government "*Imp*" has intruded himself into the discussion about the missing half million, and a very poor fist he makes of it. But I will not bandy words with "Cipher" for evidently there is *nothing* in him. I should like, however, to know who he is? It cannot be the Government "cook" who prepares the financial dishes which the Treasurer occasionally serves up to the gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly. It must, therefore, be either "John" the waiter, who devours the returned entrées; or the lad who assists in the scullery and steals the drippings from the Ministerial roast. But it matters not who he is, or who crammed him, for nobody will pay any attention to the trash he utters.

Your obedient servant,
PAUL PRY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your report to-day of the presentation of the colours to the A. S. N. Rifle Volunteer Company, at Pyrmont, on Saturday last, you speak of the refreshments to have been given by me, I would like it to be known that others as well as myself contributed, viz., Messrs. W. Dean and Co., Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co., Walter Lamb, Thomas Day, William Wright, James Paterson, Donaldson, Warburton, O'Brien, and Captains Kendall, Mulhall, Munroe, O'Reilly, Kelly.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN BROOMFIELD.

Pyrmont, 3rd June.

A LADY, now travelling in Europe, mentions the following instance of severe sea-sickness which she witnessed on board the vessel which took her out to Havre:—One morning I heard the steward inquiring kindly as to the health of one of the ladies who was for ever complaining of a seventeen-year headache. She responded despairingly: "Oh, ver' bad. All ze night I was more sick zan evair. Ze head, ze back, ze limbs—so bad I cannot tell!" "Would you like some breakfast, madam?" "Don't know—ver' sick wiz ze *sea-mal*. Vot aves you?" "Can get you a *sty-thing* nice, madam." "Aves you ze bif-stek?" "Yes, madam." "I takes ze bif-stek. Aves you ze mouton-shop?—ze potate?—ze tomate?—vir ze coffee and hot cake?" "We have: anything *else* you would like to have, madam?" "Ah, mon Dieu! I cannot tell; I ver' indispose. Stop, garçon!—after leetle bit, bring ze lobstair, cucumber, and ze oil!"—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine.*

FUNERAL.—Mr. JOHN SMEDLEY begs to inform his friends through unforeseen circumstances, the funeral of his MOTHER took place THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, instead of THIS DAY.

FIRE IN PRINCE-STREET.—I beg to inform the public of the praiseworthy conduct of sergeants O'Donnell and the constables acting with him of the C. division on Saturday last at the fire at one of my houses in Prince-street, and who were the main cause of the fire being got under as soon as it was, they residing in the adjoining house.

Inspectors Ryeland and Steele were promptly on the spot with a detachment of the police under their direction, who rendered every help in their power, and kept the people sufficiently away to enable all who were working to do so effectively, and thereby saved a great destruction of property.

Mr. Maloney and Alderman Caraher rendered good service by riding with all possible speed to the different engine-stations; on his way Alderman Caraher called and informed me of the fire, consequently I was early at the scene of the conflagration.

I am sorry to find that Mr. Maloney was fined yesterday at the Water Police Office for furiously riding, and hurting a constable while endeavouring to procure the engines to stay the fire, but am happy to say the Insurance Company will indemnify him from all loss.

I hereby sincerely thank all those persons, as well as the volunteers of No. 2 Fire Company, and Mr. Bown and his men, together with the police, for their prompt and energetic conduct on the occasion.

J. G. RAPHAEL.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
IN INSOLVENCY.
In the Insolvent Estate of MICHAEL SPENCE, of Port Macquarie, storekeeper.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the thirty-first day of May last, an order of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, was made, releasing the above estate from sequestration, and that such order will lie in the office of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates for fourteen days from the date thereof.

Dated this third day of June, A.D. 1861.
THOMAS KENDALL BOWDEN, solicitor for the said Michael Spence.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an indenture dated the 1st day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, made between GEORGE OSBORNE, of Wollongong, in the colony of New South Wales, innkeeper, of the first part; WILLIAM NEILL, of the city of Sydney, in the colony aforesaid, esquire, ALEXANDER DARE, of Wollongong aforesaid, storekeeper, and THOMAS HOBBS, of Dapto, in the colony aforesaid, storekeeper, of the second part; and the several persons CREDITORS of the said George Osborne, who by themselves or their agents have executed the said indenture, of the third part; the said George Osborne has conveyed, assigned, and assured all his real and personal estate and property, rights, credits, and effects whatsoever, unto the said William Neill, Alexander Dare, and Thomas Hobbs, as trustees, for the benefit of all his creditors; and such deed is lying for inspection and execution at the office of Mr. Percy Owen, solicitor, Wollongong.

GEORGE OSBORNE.
A. DARE,
THOMAS HOBBS,
WILLIAM NEILL.

Signed by the said George Osborne, Alexander Dare, and Thomas Hobbs, in the presence of—
GEO. HEWLETT, J.P.

Signed by the said William Neill in the presence of—
EDWARD FLOOD, J.P.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO. beg to inform the public that they have always on hand a large variety of Optical, Chemical, and Philosophical Instruments, suitable for affording intellectual and profitable amusement during the long winter evenings. A further supply of the following instruments have recently arrived, viz. :—

Society of Arts' prize microscopes
Smith and Beck's student's microscopes
Ladd's improved microscopes, with magnetic stage
Ross's microscopes, from 50 to 150 guineas
A number of microscopes, by other makers, ranging from £1 to £15
Microscopic photographs and a large assortment of objects for the microscope, micrometers, thin glass, glass cells, &c.
Hogg, Carpenter, and Beal on use of Microscope
Half-hours with the Microscope, by Tuffer and West
Hassall on the Adulteration of Food detected by the Microscope.
Electro-galvanic machines
Geological and mineralogical cabinets, containing 100 specimens carefully arranged, with descriptive catalogue, by Tennent, mineralogist to the Queen, London
Chemical cabinets, by Statham
The new debusscope, or drawing-room kaleidescope
Magic lanterns, with oxy-calcium lamps, and a variety of amusing and instructive slides; models of steam-engines, boxes of apparatus for parlour magic
Electrifying machines, with experiments complete, in case
Air pumps, ditto ditto
Panorama stereoscopes
Smith and Beck's patent mirror
Stereoscopes and others, in various mountings
Stereoscopic views on glass
Ditto ditto, on illuminated paper.
FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO., Sydney and Brisbane.

THE CELEBRATED Perry Davis's Painkiller, and other American preparations, at SENIORS', opposite Jamison-street.

DR. PERCY and CO.'S Dispensary for all Diseases of the Skin—94, Elizabeth-street.

DR. PERCY and CO.'S new medical work, Marriage, price One Shilling.

DR. PERCY and CO.'S new Balm, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, for the cure of Nervous Debility.

DR. PERCY and CO., Consulting Surgeons, 94, Elizabeth-street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, Dentist, continues to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH from one to a complete set (mastication and articulation guaranteed), at the following charges :—

	s.	d.
A single tooth, from	10	0
Teeth stopped	5	0
Teeth extracted	2	6

☞ Observe the Address—330, George-street, ten doors south of Hunter-street.
Mr. M. EMANUEL has no Branch Establishment.

VULCANITE BASE.—To the Ladies and Gentlemen who wear artificial teeth, and the public generally; also, to our Patients.—We beg very respectfully to inform you that the abovenamed is superior to any of the metals. For mounting artificial teeth, it is superior to gold, platina, palladium, dental alloy, or any of the other metals now in use. It will not change colour, and will not corrode, and will be found the greatest boon to the wearers of artificial teeth. This new invention has been brought to the most absolute perfection and success.

Messrs. ESKELL'S scale of charges :—

A single tooth, on gold, half stamped ..	..	£0	10 6
On vulcanite	..	0	5 0
Filling with white enamel	..	0	5 0
Extracting	..	0	2 6

Partial or whole sets accordingly.
Messrs. ESKELL, surgeon dentists, 9, Hunter-street, Sydney.

MOREWOOD'S PATENT GALVANISED TINNED IRON.—The undersigned beg to inform merchants and shippers that, owing to improvements lately made in their machinery, they are now enabled to supply Morewood and Rogers' Patent Galvanised Tinned Iron of a superior quality to any that has heretofore been produced, and are also enabled to turn out the following extra sizes, which have so long been wanted in the market, but have not hitherto been procurable :—

Flat sheets .....72 x 30 x 26G
Corrugated ditto.....26G 7 & 8 feet long.

Many imitations of their manufacture being in the market, each sheet will in future bear their trade mark of a lion, in addition to the words Morewood and Rogers' Patent Galvanised Tinned Iron, as hitherto.

MOREWOOD and CO., Dowgate Dock, London; and Lion Works, Birmingham.

Trade Mark: "Best (LION) Best."

Galvanised Iron in "Anchor," and "Star," brands as usual.

WINDSOR.—Messrs. ESKELL will be in attendance at Mr JONES', chemist, on the 5th June.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE.—DAVID JONES and CO. will offer this week, 3500 SEWED MUSLIN COLLARS (richly worked) at 1s. 4½d and upwards, being actually less than HALF PRICE.

D. JONES and Co., George-street; Carriage entrance, 1, Barrack-street.

BLACK FRENCH GLACES, 3s. 11d. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.

BLACK FRENCH GLACES, 4s. 9d. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.

BLACK FRENCH GLACES, 5s 6d. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.

GENTLEMEN'S Dress Gloves, Shirts, Ties, and Boots.

LEWIS, French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-street.

JOUVIN'S Kid Gloves, just opened; Lavender, stitched with black. LEWIS (late Fillet), 10, Hunter-st.

GENTLEMEN'S Inverness Capes, in cloth, tweed, and waterproof. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

FANS, White Silk, with a large assortment of fancy, at the Civet Cat, 98, King-street.

PEARL and Fancy BRACELETS, Bouquet Holders, ivory and silver, at the Civet Cat, King-street.

TOYS, Games, Puzzles, Tete-a-tete Sets, a great variety just opened, at the Civet Cat, King-street.

COLONIAL TWEED.—
Colonial plain tweed
Ditto shepherds and 42nd plaids
Ditto heather mixture, doe and tweed
Ditto Bedford cord, &c.
Are manufactured from first-class wool by M. M. CAMPBELL, late Thomas Barker and Co., Sussex-street.

O'DONNELL, BATE, and CO. beg to intimate to the public that they have received, ex Cyclone and Damascus, a splendid collection of winter fabrics, which will be offered at very low prices.

The following are a few of the departments which merit especial attention.

MANTLES.

Just opened, sixteen cartoons of rich velvet mantles, in the newest shapes and richly ornamented. Also, several cases of black and brown cloth mantles; sealskin ditto; brown and black cloth jackets; seal ditto. All new goods, and commencing at very low prices.

DRESSES.

A large collection of wool plaids, fancy checks, flounced and plain winceys, plain and fancy reps in great variety, the new stripe, which will be sold at 19s. 6d. the full dress, usual price 28s. 6d

LINED PARACHUTES.

Opened two cases, in black and coloured, the choicest goods in Sydney, and will also be sold cheap.

MOURNING.

This department is now replete with everything requisite in the best materials.

4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 patent crapes, from 2s. 11d. to 9s. 6d. per yard

A large collection of crape sets, collars, sleeves, trimming, &c.

Several cartoons of black and white sets, in newest styles

Black French merinos up to the finest quality, Black Parramatta ditto

Coburgs, French twills, and alpacas, at every price

2 cases of the best black Lyons silks, our own importation, will be offered very low.

FAMILY LINENS.

In this department will be found a large and well-assorted stock of the best and cheapest goods

We have this week opened

10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheeting; 5-8 and 7-8 napkins, the best imperial sheeting, from 72 to 110 inches wide; damask tablecloths, from 8-4 to 24-4; real Welch flannels, &c., &c.

Will be landed in a few days, ex Corriemulzie—

2 cases best Irish poplins and tabinets, which, from the care taken in their selection, will be well worthy of inspection.

The new firm of O'DONNELL, BATE, and CO. would take this opportunity of informing the public, it is their intention to offer all goods at prices that will at once enable the purchaser to see the principle of their business—namely, small profits and large returns.

O'DONNELL, BATE, and CO., 337, George-street.

N.B.—A large stock of millinery, flowers, &c., on hand.

JAMES W. WAUGH, Bookseller and Manufacturing Stationer, begs to draw the attention of the mercantile community to his stock of stationery. Account books manufactured of every description. His workshop being thoroughly furnished with every requisite, and having the most experienced workmen, he is able to appeal to the work that has been already executed for his numerous customers in support of its superiority and general style of execution.

The patent spring back is a recent discovery, and thoroughly effective for the purpose of making the books open out flat, and thus be rendered more easy to use.

Bookbinding of every description—plain, mercantile, and fancy. Illustrated News, music, &c.

286, George-street.

CHRISTIAN BAPTISM.—THIS DAY is Published, Confessions of a Convert from Baptism IN water, to Baptism WITH Water. Reprinted from the London edition, pp. 68. Price, one shilling. READING and WELLBANK, and all booksellers. Post free to the country, within the limits of New South Wales, 1s. 4d.

HARMONIUMS, by Alexandre, or Debain, with or without percussion, knee swell, &c., from nine guineas upwards. Pianos and Harmoniums for sale or hire, on liberal terms. W. H. PALING, Music Warehouse, 83, Wynyard-square.

PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, and MUSIC, at 83, Wynyard-square.—Broadwood and Son's new model pianos, ex late shipments, with an assortment of cottages and semi-cottages, in choice walnut and rosewood. Erard's concert grands, with all the latest improvements; also, obliques and cottage in great variety. Collard and Coll[illegible]'s new short obliques, with registered key-board. Murphy's superior cottage and semi-cottage pianos, in rich walnut and elegant rosewood, from £30 upwards.

HARMONIUMS, by Alexandre and Debain, from one to sixteen stops, with or without percussion, knee swell, &c., from nine guineas upwards.

Pianos and Harmoniums, by the best makers, for sale or hire, with option of purchase.

Music, both vocal and instrumental, by the most eminent composers, including all the latest publications of the day. W. H. PALING, importer, 83, Wynyard-square.

PIANOFORTE.—A very fine second-hand Cottage Pianoforte for SALE. Apply at 356, George-street.

FOR SALE, a splendid CREMONA VIOLIN, 200 years' old, very fine tone, by Andrea Amatis; also, a Stadurarious and Foster Violin, at W. INGLIS', 81, King-street. N. B.—Violins neatly repaired.

SMITH, PEATE, and CO., Wholesale Shipping and Family Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, beg to call the attention of gentlemen and families to the superior assortment of goods always on SALE at their establishment, which comprise every article in the trade, either imported direct from the first houses in England and the continent, or most carefully selected in this market.

Tea and coffees of finest qualities
Sugars, raw and refined
Crosse and Blackwell's oilmen's stores
Preserved provisions of all kinds, from Moir and Son, and Hogarth
Huntley and Palmer's Reading biscuits
Wines, of finest quality, imported direct from Messrs. Chillingworth and Sons, her Majesty's wine merchants, and Messrs. Violett, of Bordeaux
Bass' ale, Guinness' stout, bottled expressly for S. P. and Co. by their London agents
Schweppe's sodawater and lemonade
Gentlemen and families in the interior supplied with every article requisite on a station, or for private use, carefully packed, and of superior quality.
Merchants and shipping supplied in bond.
Town and suburban orders delivered daily.
258 and 260, George-street, opposite Bank of Australasia.

GALVANIZED TINNED IRON TILES.—Morewood and Rogers patent, *On* SALE.

Roofing Tiles, 3 feet x 2 feet. These form a very light, and at the same time strong, roof; the rafters may be 3 feet 6 inches apart, and the battens 2 feet 8 inches apart. They are very valuable for country use, as the tiles may be laid with facility by any ordinary workman. The weight of a roof covered with tinned iron tiles ranges from 90 lb. to 130 lb. per square of 100 feet, while a square of slates weighs about half a ton; this lightness effects a great saving in the timber and general fabric of a building, and makes a roof of this metal the most economical that can be erected. The tiles, if required, may be laid over old shingles, thus saving the expense and risk of stripping the roof.

Galvanized Iron Ridgecapping. This is well adapted for either iron, slated, or shingled roofs, and is the cheapest and most durable capping that can be used.

Galvanized Iron Guttering, Down-piping, Heads, Shoes, Brackets, &c.

Galvanized Tinned Sheet Iron, 6 feet x 2 feet.

E. C. WEEKES and CO., ironmongers, 398, George-street, Sydney.

HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP HAS FOR SALE
Muntz's metal and nails
Navy canvas
Stockholm pitch
Seaming twine
Portland cement
Ewbank's nails
Turpentine
Colza oil
Linseed oil
White lead
Sheet zinc
Tin plates, IC, IX, and IXX
Glue, soft soap
Gold leaf
Chance's window glass
Adelaide flour
Adelaide wheat
&c., &c., &c.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, opposite the Savings' Bank.

FLOUR AND WHEAT, Adelaide, now landing, for SALE HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, opposite the Savings' Bank.

NOW LANDING, Ex Corriemulzie—
Best olive oil, in half-jars and hogsheads
Liquorice—Solazzi and Baracca
Fulwood's orange anatto
Turkey gum arabic
Field's night lights
Barbary sweet almonds
Betts' tin foil
Palmer's patent metallic wick candles
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street.

LANDING, ex CHRISTOPHER HALL—
Ame's long handled shovels
Ame's D handled ditto
Simmons' handled axes
Sluice forks, with adjustable tines
Collins' axes, picks, &c.
J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.

EX CORRIEMULZIE—
Sheet zinc, Nos. 8 and 9
Foster's extra long and side strapped spades
Fine candle cotton
Colt's revolvers
Nettlefold's pointed screws
Lemon Hart's rum, 34 o.p.
J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.

ALLSOP'S ALE, new brew, on SALE by GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO.

TENNANT'S XXX PORTER, in cases, just received. H. MACHEN, 183, Pitt-street.

MINERS' BOOTS, American, and of most superior quality, for SALE, by WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Hunter-street.

MANILA HAWSERS, from 8-inch to 9-inch "hawser laid," for SALE, by WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Hunter-street.

LIQUID GAS, 7s. per gallon. At F. R. ROBINSON'S, Petroleum Lamp Warehouse, 486, George-st.

COLZA OIL, in drums, for SALE. Apply to JOY and CO., Circular Quay.

CORN FLOUR, Brown and Polson's, just landed, on SALE by the undersigned. MAGNUS J. PEDEN, 340, George-street.

CHESME RAISINS, in barrels, in splendid order. LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

LION TOBACCO, just received, ex late arrivals from New York, and for SALE by the undersigned. LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

RAVEN, NEGROHEAD TOBACCO, ex Cincinnatti, and now landing, ex Christopher Hall. WATKINS and LEIGH.

TO SMOKERS OF FRENCH TOBACCO AND HAVANAH CIGARS.—The undersigned having received a choice sample of each, can recommend them as being of superior quality. J. T. BIGG, tobacconist, 299, George-street, next to the Caxton Printing Office.

WHEAT.—Prime sample Adelaide. N. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

FLOUR.—Superfine Adelaide, Margarey's, Dunn's, Duffield. N. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

BRAN.—Adelaide N. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

ADELAIDE FINE FLOUR for SALE.—Hart's, Stevens', Beeby and Dunston's, and Fergusson's, BEILBY and SCO[illegible]

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned.—Whisky, Campbelltown (a direct shipment), in hogsheads and quarters, shipped at 11 o.p.
Ditto, case, each 1 dozen, superior quality.
MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

PATNA RICE.—For SALE, a first-class sample, new crop, at the stores of the undersigned. DURHAM and IRWIN, Circular Quay.

SALT.—Liverpool Salt, Coarse and Fine, Rock Salt, Three-bushel Bags. WM. WRIGHT, Druitt-street.

ADELAIDE WHEAT for SALE at the Stores of the undersigned. DURHAM and IRWIN, Circular Quay.

FOREST OAK SHINGLES for Sale. W. JOLLY and CO., Timber Wharf, Bathurst-street.

COLONIAL HARDWOOD.—The largest and best assortment in Sydney. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst street.

IRONBARK Posts, Rails, Palings, 5, 6, and 7 feet, Spokes, Dray Poles, Shafts, &c. W. JOLLY and CO.

A LARGE assortment of CEDAR, in logs and boards. W. JOLLY and CO.

IRONBARK Billet Wood, in long and short billets. W. JOLLY and CO., Sydney Railway Station.

AMERICAN LATHS, Flooring, Shelving, G. and T., Lining, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine and Parramatta streets.

2000 BALTIC DEALS, 11 and 9 x 3, just landed, GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street.

50,000 FEET CUT CEDAR, seasoned. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street and Parramatta-street.

80,000 FEET H. T. HARDWOOD, Battens, Palings, Shingles, &c. GOODLET and SMITH.

SAWING, Dressing, and Flooring prepared for the trade on reasonable terms. GOODLET and SMITH.

SKIRTING, Mouldings, Architraves, &c., on hand and made to order. GOODLET and SMITH.

500,000 FEET AMERICAN PINE, Cedar, Hardwood, Doors, Sashes, Architraves, Mouldings, Palings, Laths, Battens, &c. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

1,000 ASH OARS. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

500 BARRELS best Plaster of Paris and Portland Cement. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

210,000 HOBART TOWN Palings and Shingles. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf